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24 DECEMBER 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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GRAIN PRODUCTION PROBLEMS VIEWED

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 36, 6 Sep 86 pp 62-63

[Interview with Janos Mezei, deputy chief of a main department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, by Zoltan Horvath: "Pious Wishes Are Not A Market Category"]

[Text] Agriculture, the driving branch of the Hungarian economy in the 1970's, has had a few bad years in our decade. Among the causes this year--as for 4 years past--we should mention first the unfavorable weather. A government resolution was passed last week to limit the damage. But do not the weaker results hide something else as well? Going beyond the exalted moments of the holiday of bread it is worth taking a look at what "Hungarian wheat" is really like, and primarily what future it has on a world market struggling with over-supply. Can we expect a decline in productive spirit of landslide proportions--as in animal raising? We asked about this, among other things, in an interview with Janos Mezei (50 years old), deputy chief of a main department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and ministerial patron of the crop production branch.

[Question] The most dramatic theme at the end of summer was the drought--and it appears that it will remain so until next year's crop considering its direct and indirect effects. It is estimated that our grain production this year will be considerably less than the planned 16 million. In the wake of the pessimistic statements one can understand, I think, the citizens' concern: Does not an export constraint, often mentioned in other connections, threaten the quantity and quality of everyday bread?

[Answer] I can say with assurance that it does not. This year also the wheat needed for supply was produced. Of course it is another question that creating the financial conditions for next year's production is a serious problem for the farms which got into a difficult situation as a result of the drought.

[Question] Following this year's harvest it was often said that not everything could be blamed on the weather. This year the drought affected not only the traditionally "dry" counties. Still, the spread between production averages is surprisingly great.

[Answer] I admit that in places the results of some farms--even neighboring farms--differed greatly from one another. I also know of places where they harvested 3-4 tons of wheat per hectare here and 5-8 tons per hectare there in areas with similar natural conditions. Obviously this cannot be blamed on the weather. But I would emphasize that in the final analysis the unfavorable weather did play the chief role in the results this year. Let me remind you that only 30 percent of the fall sowing last year sprouted at the optimal time, the rest did so later, in November or December. We were lucky that the relatively mild winter did not cause further damage to the weak sowing. Then the spring came late and then there was a real heat wave in May--the wheat grew suddenly, it did not grow thickly, and the fields were sparse. With the rains at the end of May hopes seemed to quicken, but the dryness which came at the time of heading really gave the coup de grace. But even so we could harvest more cereal grain than in the very dry year of 1982. In a word, I just wanted to illustrate that there really was an objective factor in our branch which we cannot avoid the effects of--even if we can mitigate them. That some of the unfavorable effects can be eliminated is proven by the fact that the moderate wheat production averages per hectare nationwide hide results of 3 tons per hectare and 8 tons per hectare. So the quality of management does have a crucial role, which is not only a question of knowledge, good will and conscientiousness. Where the fungicides got on the fields at the proper time in proper quantities, where the necessary nutrients were obtained from the liquid fertilizer mixing sites, there they produced an above average crop even this year. But attaining such results today is increasingly expensive. So much so that more and more farms cannot afford them. At the beginning of the 1980's we caught up with the world leaders--ranking second or third--in regard to average yields per hectare. But because of the rising production costs the use of artificial fertilizer first stagnated and then fell by 30 percent during the past 2 years. During this time the nutrient reserves of the soil decreased by 8-12 percent. In the past 5 years the average yields per hectare increased by 1.5 tons in the leading grain producing countries while here in the same period they increased by only 0.57 tons. We have dropped from a grand leading position to seventh or eighth place. If we are to improve our production results by an order of magnitude again we will need new production procedures and new methods of applying nutrients. And these require money, and can hardly be introduced if price policy continues to increase the costs of even traditional production.

[Question] But is there really a need for the quantitative view, which certainly was important earlier? There is quite an over-supply of grain on the world market, wheat prices have been falling for years. The earlier large importers--China, India--already appear as sellers. In addition our wheats, classified as bread quality here at home, are not classified nearly so well by the world market. Indeed, it was surely strange for those who earlier knew of "Hungarian wheat" as a concept to learn, for example, the names of more than one "naturalized" Soviet wheat type. Was the domestic spread of these types a political decision at the time?

[Answer] Certainly not. Those types--in their time--were really the best in the world. At that time we were backward in strain improvement. There was a year when only three percent of the seed put into the ground was a domestic improved strain. Today this ratio is 55 percent--to the benefit of domestic

types. We have made great progress in the area of quality, and as a result of good strain improvement work the types which give the greatest yields and which are thus most cultivated are the types "capable" of bread quality.

[Question] Why is this intellectual capital not reflected in the export results? Because despite the over-supply of wheat improved seeds are current goods. Might they not be sold at a substantially higher price than edible wheat?

[Answer] We have just now reached the point where the world is beginning to pay attention to our successes. Weaker crops are a sad fact precisely because it is to be feared that as a result of the more modest results the quantitative view may again prevail, and this could hold back the efforts made to improve quality. In any case let me dispel one misconception. The quality of wheat is not defined simply by the gluten content most often mentioned here. Anyway, this was outstanding this year--as a result of the long lasting dry heat. You should also know that Hungary does not need all the grain it produces to be of bread quality--we will use only 1.5 million tons of this year's crop for our bread. What is needed--and this really is a shortage item--is a production policy which, for example, would reward, with a price suiting demand, the production of super-quality types which produce smaller average yields and thus, understandably, are hardly chosen by the farms but which represent a missing element on the palette of domestic wheat production.

[Question] This is never decided at the level of the farms, just as the weather isn't. What is it which will be decided in the fields in regard to the figures of the current 5-year plan, figures which count on a very dynamic increase?

[Answer] Although the weather may really have much to do with everything I would talk about what depends on us alone. The biological base for fulfillment of the quantitative goals of the 5-year plan is available and the technology is too, or it can be obtained. But I would like to emphasize that if the farms do not have sufficient money at their disposal to introduce the new technologies, acquire sufficient quantities of crop protection materials and artificial fertilizer and introduce as soon as possible the new methods already offered by science then the ideas will hardly be realized. What is needed now is a change just as significant as the spread of production systems was in the past decade. Now is the time for a modernization of these systems, "building in" the most recent scientific results. But this can hardly be done in an agriculture divested of its resources. The methods and regulators of today are less and less suitable for satisfying the needs of the domestic market and preserving the role played in foreign trade.

[Question] Emphasizing the necessity of the change is, in itself, a pious wish. What is being done to see that there will not be a drop in productive spirit causing serious problems, similar to what was experienced in the recent past in animal raising?

[Answer] Pious wishes are not a market category. We are watching the profitability of the branch, which is still acceptable even if it shows a declining trend. One cannot expect central measures in this area next year.

But preparations are being made to take a number of measures to hold back any further decrease in the use of artificial fertilizer.

DEPLETION OF ARABLE LAND FERTILITY DISCUSSED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 42, 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 8

[Article by Dr Ferenc Baranyai: "On the Verge of Exhaustion"]

[Text] The nutrient capital of arable land is decreasing! If this unfavorable trend is not stopped then in the future we must reckon with a 20-30 percent drop in yields, a 15-25 percent reduction in the effectiveness of artificial fertilizer used per unit of production, a deterioration in the quality, exterior and internal content value of plant products, and with an accumulation of toxic elements in the plants as a result of acidulation. This involves 70 percent of the area of the country and the value of it is 18 percent of the total national wealth. This is more than double the value of all known domestic mineral resources.

The agriculturally cultivated area of Hungary has decreased by about 335,000 hectares (by 4.9 percent) in 15 years, corresponding to 80 large scale farms of average size. Cultivation now takes place on 6.5 million hectares.

The agricultural tasks prescribed in the Seventh 5-Year Plan can be solved only with further intensive use of producing land. In the interest of this measures were taken, as early as 1976, which pushed for an improvement in the efficiency of artificial fertilizer use, creation of a laboratory testing network and consulting service to aid this, proper storage of it and creation of technologies for getting it onto the fields.

The Land is Sour

A uniform soil testing network and agrochemical organization has been created. The Crop Protection and Agrochemical Center of the MEM [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] and a network of county crop protection and agrochemical stations have been established. Thus the management of nutrient materials has come under uniform guidance and we have created a soil testing system and network serving as a basic condition for work with engineering precision.

Soil tests, using regular testing every 3 years, have been done on about 83 percent of the agriculturally cultivated area (5 million hectares), on nearly 100,000 fields. In addition to establishing the current condition the soil

tests make it possible to determine the direction and magnitude of changes. The picture which has developed is not exactly heartening!

Fifty percent of the area studied gave an acidic chemical reaction; 27 percent of this is especially endangered. Almost 56 percent of the area is deficient in lime, in addition to which more than half of this is also devoid of carbonates. Nationwide the ratio of "very acidic" and "acidic" areas increased by about 10 percent between the two test cycles. In the case of some soil types (for example forest soils) this started processes which it will be possible to stop or reverse only at great expense.

According to nitrogen content 70 percent of the arable land falls in the "very weak", "weak" and "middling" categories. One can count on the original nitrogen providing capacity of the soils on only 6 percent of the area. So there is a need practically everywhere for nitrogen supplementation going beyond the quantity of nutrients "originally" taken up by the plants.

The phosphorus content of 30 percent of the soils is "outstanding"; it is "middling" or weaker on one third of the area.

On 50 percent of the area studied the amount of potassium in the ground is "middling" or weaker; in the past 10 years the ratio of "very weakly" or "weakly" supplied areas increased by 10 percent while the ratio of "very well" supplied areas increased by 7 percent.

Sewage Danger

In the present testing system we analysed only the cultivated soil layer. This must be emphasized because according to representative studies the quantity of all chief nutrient elements is much less under the cultivated layer. Knowing all this one can say that the ratio of acidic areas in Hungary has increased at the expense of chemically neutral and weakly alkaline areas.

Basically there are two sources of the processes endangering the quality of the soils--unfavorable environmental effects and improper cultivation. Among the former the most significant is pollution of atmospheric origin. In a study titled "The Increasing Acidification of the Environment and Its Effects" prepared by the OMFB [National Technical Development Committee] and the MTA [Hungarian Academy of Sciences] the quantity of sulphur dioxide falling on domestic soils in wet and solid phase each year is estimated at more than 802,000 tons. It must be noted here that in the opinion of experts the acid load deriving from the several hundred thousand tons of sulphur dioxide per year represents a danger to our producing soils about four times greater than the similar effect of use of artificial fertilizer. Also strongly acidic in chemical reaction is the nitrogen oxide--arising primarily as a combustion product of automobiles--and the yearly volume of this exceeds 200,000 tons.

Other polluting materials attacking the soil and the plants include lead, cadmium, industrial and communal sewage, sewage sludge, etc., and these are also dangerous to people. One alarming figure: About 600 million cubic meters of sewage or 3 million cubic meters of sewage sludge are produced in Hungary each year.

According to forecasts by the Water Management Scientific Research Institute by the end of the 1990's there will be a need for 8,600 hectares of land for temporary storage of community sewage and about 12,000 hectares will be needed for deposit of sludge.

The sewage purification plants built in the past 5-year plan will have to deal with ever greater volumes of sludge. Sewage sludge can be neutralized with traditional desiccating bed treatment and deposited at refuse sites. We must face the fact that the only recipient of treated and untreated sewage sludge is the soil!

During cultivation producing land is subject to various effects which influence the structure and chemical properties of the soils. The results of much research and development work and not least of all the practice of farms leading in intensive production prove however that proper soil cultivation, purposeful nutrient material management and crop protection are not accompanied by a degradation of the producing soils. Indeed, the productivity of the soils can even be increased. Some artificial fertilizers really do acidify the soil but there is an antidote to this with which the unfavorable processes can be countered.

Melioration intervention changing the physical, physiochemical, chemical and water management properties of the soil represents the basic possibility for improving the productivity of the land. The melioration tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan were realized in accordance with the long-range conception.

In the past plan period nearly 11 billion forints were spent on farm and interfarm melioration investments, in the course of which there was a complex regularization of more than 700,000 hectares. Water management conditions, terrain and soil conditions and road conditions were improved in these areas. As a result of all this the security of production improved, yields increased by 20-40 percent and the efficiency of production improved in general.

On the basis of the favorable experience thus far melioration will begin in an additional 14 regions during the Seventh 5-Year Plan cycle and by the end of the plan period melioration projects will have been completed on about 900,000 hectares in addition to the area treated thus far.

Billions For Free

The increasing acidulation of the soils can be stopped or reversed with liming and regular lime fertilization. But in the past plan period this work stagnated. As for so many other things the reason for this was lack of money. In a space of 4 years the material costs increased by 20 percent and this increased the problems primarily of the farms in areas with bad production conditions.

According to the present practice the transportation costs can exceed the price of the liming materials by as much as 100 percent so all possible domestic sources should be used in the interest of reducing transportation distances and thus costs. In any case, beginning in 1987, the MFM will try to reduce, with a new regulation, the costs of liming and lime fertilization falling on the farms. Organic fertilizer is of fundamental importance in

restoring nutrient material. Materials essential for the land can be obtained by better management of organic fertilizer and by a rediscovery of bedding straw. With use of organic fertilizer the macro-element content (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) can be increased by 100,000 tons per year, the meso-element content (calcium and magnesium) by 36,000 tons and the micro-element content (iron, manganese, zinc and copper) by 2,600 tons and total organic material can be increased by one million tons. This might mean a saving in artificial fertilizer worth several billion forints, and it might mean that the soil would preserve its original structure.

According to present practice 21 million tons of by-products from plow land crop production and 13 million cubic meters of liquid manure from animal raising could be used for replenishment. All this means that as of now the fields could be basically manured on an average of only every 10-12 years.

Compulsory Frugality

Protecting the productivity of the soils and preserving the nutrient material capital of the soil presume a professional use of artificial fertilizers in accordance with the agronomic-technological needs. Use of artificial fertilizer increased dynamically from 1960 to 1975. The amount of artificial fertilizer used on one hectare increased eight times in this period while average yields increased 2.5-3.3 times.

The amount of artificial fertilizer used has stagnated since 1975; indeed, there has been a decreasing trend in the past 2 years. In 1985 and this year agriculture is using about 200 kilograms of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium (hereinafter NKP) artificial fertilizer effective material per hectare, which corresponds to the 1973-1974 level. But this is significantly below what was prescribed in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Analyses show that beginning in 1981 the farms have been using less artificial fertilizer, by 1,176,000 so-called effective material tons, than the agronomically necessary amount. This is as much as if for one year in the past five the farms did not use artificial fertilizer at all.

The problems are only increased by the fact that there are large differences even within the low level of use. For 5-10 years about one third of the farms have been using less artificial fertilizer than professionally justified while another third use as much artificial fertilizer as they have money for. Professional use of artificial fertilizer takes place in only one third of the large agricultural operations.

The practices followed since 1985 are caused not by the agronomic inexpertise of the farms but rather by the lack of money. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan the gross production value of agriculture increased by 22 percent, its net production value by 18.6 percent, while the enterprise profit of the large agricultural operations increased by only 16 percent. The disposable profit interest fund exceeded that of the preceding plan period by even less, by a total of 13 percent.

And the farms were able to accomplish even this only by trying to reduce their costs in every possible way, while the industrial price level increased

quickly. The use of artificial fertilizer at a level substantially lower than necessary is actually one of the concomitants of this.

Wheat Is The Exception

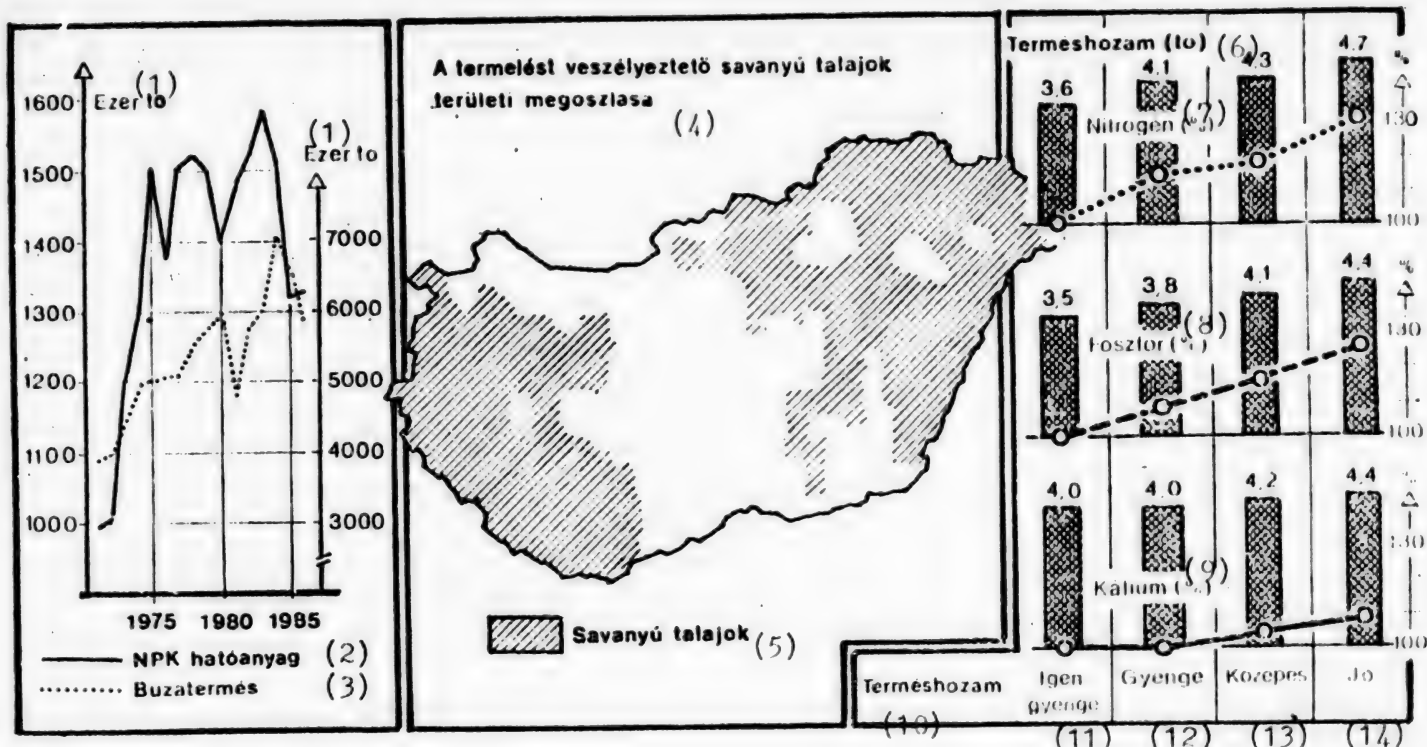
Despite the unfavorable trends the smaller use of artificial fertilizer in the Sixth 5-Year Plan has not yet been accompanied by a drop in average yields. This can be attributed primarily to the fact that a number of measures were taken to increase the effectiveness of artificial fertilizer use (professional consultation based on soil studies, reducing storage losses, technological and material development) as a result of which the effectiveness of artificial fertilizer use on wheat, for example, increased by an average 13.3 percent compared to the preceding plan period.

Studying its performance in the Sixth 5-Year Plan crop production achieved a 12.1 percent increase in artificial fertilizer effectiveness, as a result of which the 74.5 kilograms of NKP effective material used in the Fifth 5-Year Plan for one ton of crop production, calculated in grain units, was reduced to 66.5 kilograms as an average for the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

In the Fifth 5-Year Plan, compared to 1971-75, an extra 136.5 kilograms of NKP use was linked to one ton extra production, calculated in grain units, but in the Sixth 5-Year Plan only 9 kilograms of extra NKP use was needed for one ton extra production. This unrealistically low supplemental expenditure indicates that a significant part of the necessary nutrients for some farms did not come from artificial fertilizer applied in the given year but rather was attained by consuming the nutrient reserves of the soil. In the final analysis this will lead to reducing the productivity of the soils, which will endanger not only the efficiency of production but production itself and thus the production of income as well.

Speaking frankly, this is not news to the agricultural operations, but they are incapable of changing the situation on their own. For this reason, beginning in 1987, the price of artificial fertilizer will be reduced by an average 8-10 percent. Within this, for example, the 30 percent price concession for carbamide, which has been temporary, will be made final. In order to have more in the so-called transportation drawer the price margin serving as a source for this will increase by one percent.

Taking everything together the budget will decrease by approximately one billion forints the costs of artificial fertilizer use falling on the farms. But a price reduction by itself cannot take the place of adherence to technological discipline and rational management of the strength of the soil.



Artificial fertilizer utilization, and the development of wheat production

The production average for Fall wheat, and the nutrient supply of the soil

Key:

1. Thousand tons
2. NPK (artificial fertilizer) effective material
3. Wheat production
4. Regional distribution of acid soils endangering production
5. Acid soils
6. Production yields (tons)
7. Nitrogen (percent)
8. Phosphorus (percent)
9. Potassium (percent)
10. Production yields
11. Very weak
12. Weak
13. Middling
14. Good

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ENERGY SITUATION OF CEMA COUNTRIES ASSESSED

CEMA Countries Except Hungary

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 44, 1 Nov 86 pp 9-14

[Series of Articles: "East European Energy Panorama--The Message of Winter"]

[Text] Just how cold the coming winter will be cannot be told until later. One thing is certain, however, the coming months hold energy supply problems for several East European socialist nations. In a majority of the affected countries only the productive enterprises will experience reductions in electrical supply. In the rest of the countries, however, consumers too will have to conserve energy. Experts blame excessive material and energy-consuming methods of production, the lack of capital for needed modernization, and the slow, delayed implementation of energy conservation programs as the primary causes of anticipated energy shortages. This report examines the energy situation of various CEMA countries.

Bulgaria: A Strict Program

A new Bulgarian regulation governs electrical power consumption by consumers. Such consumption has already been strictly limited, and is plagued by periodic blackouts. The new regulation that went into effect October 1 applies to all seasons, and sets monthly or seasonal maximum energy consumption limits on households. In turn, however, the new regulations promise an end to blackouts.

"Energy conservation is the most reliable energy resource," according to a headline in the October 6 issue of the Bulgarian daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT. The article provides a detailed report of the new rules. With respect to the headline, the choice of words is not coincidental: already last year it was announced that the capacity of Bulgarian energy production will not be increased in 1986. The energy supply of factories and residential dwellings being constructed this year is being secured through an increase in the productivity of existing power plants and through the limitation of energy consumption by consumers.

During 1985 Bulgaria produced 41.6 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy. This amount is short of the previous year's production by 3 billion kilowatt

hours. This year's plan of the people's economy calls for a 6.8 percent increase in energy production. Weather conditions were more favorable this year: reserves produced by hydro-electric plants are far more abundant than during the previous year, according to press reports. According to official statements, coal supply for the population will also improve this year. Speaking of winter preparations, in a recent statement to the trade union paper Dimitar Mengov, director of the Bulgarian enterprise "Energetics" said that he "would not say that everything will be ideal. Blackouts may occur, but this should not be cause for panic. Blackouts may be caused by past maintenance practices in power plants also." The article reveals that maintenance work on the electric power producing bloc of the Kozluduj nuclear power plant will be complete by mid-November. Thereafter the sole nuclear plant of Bulgaria may be operated at full capacity, satisfying 34 percent of Bulgaria's electric power needs, according to latest statistics.

In today's Bulgaria, household electric power consumption amounts to the same as Bulgaria's total electric power production in 1960. Thus the endeavour to continually rationalize [the patterns of] household power consumption. The routine lag of production behind consumption--especially during the winter season--has been remedied by the necessary disconnection of entire circuits, and by regulating the number and capacity of electric light bulbs that may be used in various units of residential dwellings. The latter rule continues to be in effect to date. These restrictions have produced results. According to a September press release, power consumption by households and services has been reduced by 90 million kilowatt hours in the counties of Sofia, Pernik, Blagojevgrad and Kjustendil, as compared to the corresponding period during the previous year.

Between October 1 and April 30, the new Bulgarian energy consumption rule permits the use of 350 kilowatt hours of electricity per month in households with remote central heating and with hot water services. A monthly maximum of 500 kilowatt hours has been set for households with central heating only, while those without central heating and without running hot water may use up to 1200 kilowatt hours. The day-time per kilowatt hour rate is 3.2 stotinka, while the night-time rate has been set at 1 stotinka. (Bulgaria's total population amounts to somewhat less than 9 million. Of these 4.2 million are employed within the people's economy. Average salary amounts to 213 leva. One lev equals 16.76 forint.)

Subject to the payment of a surcharge, households requiring more energy may consume more energy. The respective limits for such excess consumption are 550, 900 and 1700 kilowatt hours. The surcharge for excess consumption amounts to 7.2 stotinka per kilowatt hour during the day time, and 5 stotinka during night time. Those exceeding these limits are punished by having their electric power cut off.

Separate provisions apply to the period beginning May 1 and ending September 30. A gross quota has been established for this five months period. Households with running hot water may consume 1750 kilowatt hours, while the rest may consume 2500 kilowatt hours of electricity.

The press continues to urge conservation and emphasizes the importance of public information supplied by social organizations, tenant committees and activists. The new system provides some incentives also. Using the electric bills of each month in 1984 as a base line, a 20 percent reduction in the electric bills of households is rewarded by a ten percent discount.

Czechoslovakia: Increasing Consumption

Only the United States and Canada exceed the per capita power consumption of Czechoslovakia. A 0.6 percent increase in energy utilization would result in a 1 percent increase of the national income. Stated differently: our northern neighbors require 50 percent more energy than what a developed capitalist nation would require to produce a product of identical value. While plans continue to call for a reduction in the demand for energy, consumption has doubled during the past 10 years. This year, instead of a scheduled reduction of 1.3 percent, there has been an increase of 2.1 percent. Energy experts are hoping for a mild winter, because projections do not correspond to the actual situation.

Two-thirds of Czechoslovakia's electric power is produced by coal-fueled plants. Once again this year, coal miners have exceeded their production quota. This, in turn made it possible for power plants to produce 422 million kilowatt hours of excess electricity during the past eight months, over and above the quantities planned. It is true though that reserves too had been depleted: they are 2.5-3 million metric tons below the levels of the same period last year. Already at the beginning of the heating season the supply of various grades of coal for consumers is relatively tight, even though demand has increased as a result of past difficulties in supply.

Heating oil reserves have not been as low during the past five years, as they are this autumn, but remote central heating establishments enjoy priorities. Recent governmental actions strengthened sanctions with respect to enterprises that consume more oil than what had been allocated in the central plan.

Natural gas supplies are deemed to be assured until the end of the year. Based on existing natural gas reserves, experts do not foresee restrictions during the trying months of January and February either, unless hard freezes caused by daily ambient temperatures of minus 7 degrees [Centigrade] occur.

The inherent nominal capacity of Czechoslovakian power plants exceeds 20,000 megawatts (although, by virtue of technical reasons, the real capacity of such plants is 30 percent less.) Anticipated peak consumption is somewhat above 12,000 megawatts. Feverish work took place during the summer to repair 63 furnices and 43 turbines in various power plants. The total output of these plants would be 12,000 megawatts. Now, at the beginning of winter it is disturbing to learn that many of these repairs are behind schedule by several months. It is a frequent occurrence that certain needed units and parts are delivered incomplete, or are of low quality so as to render them useless. At mid-summer the value of metallurgical base materials required for the manufacture of parts needed in power plants, and which have not even been ordered yet, amounted to 131 million korunas. In the event of an energy shortage they too may be held accountable for not having prepared tely.

Such action could have an effect on wages also. As RUDE PRAVO has repeatedly and outspokenly stated, the problem of power plant maintenance has been aggravated by the failure of the Romanian Vulcan enterprise to abide by its contractual obligations. Subsequently the [Rumanian] enterprise unilaterally cancelled the contract, prompting [the Czechoslovakians] to seek domestic manufacturers of furnices. According to RUDE PRAVO, the delay in the renewal and maintenance of power plants may disturb the smooth supply of energy even during the coming year.

Nuclear power plants are the strongest links in Czechoslovakia's energy supply. The six, presently operational 440 megawatt reactors will be supplemented this year by the third bloc of the Dukovany power plant. This plant will contribute already to this winter's electric supply. Needed maintenance has been completed on all four blocs of the power plant at Apatszentmihaly. In spite of the scheduled maintenance down period, nuclear power plants will exceed the planned levels of production by 3 percent. In order to satisfy winter demands, nevertheless within appropriate safety parameters, nuclear power plants will have to operate at full capacity during the coming months.

Poland: Lukewarm, Lukewarm, Cold?

In Poland it is the mountain people, the gorals who can really predict the weather. They say that this year winter will arrive early and that it will be severe. Some meteorologists agree, while others predict a long but mild winter. The government drew its own conclusions from all of these forecasts: Poland will have an average winter and power plants are being readied accordingly for the starting date of November 10. This date signifies zero hour--all renewals, replenishments of supplies must be complete by then. Heating, of course, took place prior to that date also: following a rather cold September, residential developments in Warsaw have been heated since early October.

Present consumption of electric energy amounts to approximately 20,000 megawatt hours. This will increase to approximately 23,000 megawatt hours during the winter. According to experts, hard freezes that are no rarity in Poland, could prove the capacity of power plants to be inadequate. They say that anything between 80 and 360 megawatts of shortage is possible. Industrial enterprises will be first to experience the consequence of such shortages, they will be first to have their electric supplies cut off. According to present promises, restrictions in residential dwellings will not occur, or will occur only as a last resort. This is why one of the most listened-to programs of the Polish radio is the energy authority's report, second only to the weather forecast in popularity. It is the energy report that reveals whether enterprises receive their daily allotment of electrical energy. It is rather costly if one or another enterprise exceeds its allotment. Not too long ago penalties for excess energy consumption have been raised to a level of five times that of previous penalties.

Authoritative government sources indicate that the energy situation is tense, but hope to have sufficient electric supplies if people conserve. Power plant renewals are progressing well this year, accordingly, there should be no major

problem. Coal supplies do cause problems, however. The primary group affected by coal shortages is village residents. Poland, one of the largest coal-producing nations, with an annual production level of 190 million metric tons, is facing a coal shortage. Domestic coal consumption amounts to 170 million metric tons, and industry, the largest coal consumer, has yet to be taught to conserve coal. It is likely that conservation will be achieved by once again raising the price of coal. The argument: prices will be brought in line with the cost of production. So far this year, coal mines have produced 144.5 million metric tons, of which 26.5 million metric tons have been exported. So far 16.7 million metric tons have been allocated for residential consumption, 1 million metric ton more than during the previous year. Nevertheless there is not enough coal, and most certainly there will not be enough through the year. It is for this reason that during the fourth quarter each consumer may purchase only 1 metric ton of coal. The official price is 2400 zloty per metric ton, but on the black market the price reaches 8,000 zlotys, which, according to producers, should be the realistic retail price. People are reluctant to purchase brown coal or firewood: the price of firewood is also high, it costs 1200 zlotys per quintal.

According to the Central Chamber of Control, the situation is incredibly chaotic in Polish fuel and building material yards. Last year, one way or another, 1.5 million metric tons of coal have disappeared from these storage facilities. Vouchers are not being properly verified, and vouchers are being used three or four times over. In this way one can only hope that the ministry of energy's hopes for an average winter will be fulfilled, and that the gorals have been mistaken. Although, as a Polish joke has it: the most tragic aspect of the whole thing is that the natural disaster referred to as "winter" in olden days, will inevitably arrive.

The GDR: Precise Preparations

An "officially ordained" pessimism prevails in the GDR regarding the prospect of winter weather: ever since the hard freezes of two years ago they anticipate winter as if the Ice Age were imminent. Counting on worst scenarios is the basic principle. This is so, even though it has been quite some time ago that severe energy supply problems were experienced. The last time major blackouts occurred was during the winter of 1978-79. They want to eliminate even the possibility of a recurrence, at all costs. This purpose was served by the prescribed, annual "Winter Preparedness and Fire Prevention Week" that took place October 20-26. In practice, this was the final stringent step of control over each plant, each institutional consumer, and, of course, each power plant, to see whether they are prepared for the peak winter consumption. By the end of October all major repairs in power plants and in surface mines must be complete, and all necessary reserves must have been accumulated.

All this affects the brown coal mining industry, primarily. Traditionally the GDR is the world's largest brown coal producer. Altogether 314 million metric tons of brown coal are being mined; this covers 72 percent of primary energy consumption, and 83 percent of electric energy production. In spite of increasing difficulties caused by winter, the 34 giant surface mining plants are increasing their production by 25 percent, resulting in a daily production

of 1 million metric tons. This is being accomplished by making certain modifications on the machines during scheduled summer maintenance. These small perfecting modifications permit maximum utilization during the peak period. In addition to replenishing the mandatory supplies of power plants, huge new mountains of coal appeared in some places, such as in Seese, not too far from the power plant at Lubbenau, where 1.2 million metric tons of brown coal has been accumulated. Such reserves help bridge possible shortages caused by difficulties in transport.

It is not cold weather or blizzards that cause transportations problems. There is a special winter service operating to take care of that. Among other things, some 27,200 railroad switches have been equipped with electrical heating apparatus. Provisions are being made at large plants to defrost railroad cars, and some inland harbors have been modernized so as to permit year-round navigation. Even in the coldest weather, coal can be transported by boats.

The GDR's current total power plant capacity stands at 22,300 megawatts. In practice, this capacity is continuous, there are hardly any reserves, and to top it off, half of the power plants are not of the newest kind. It is for this reason that some significant investments are being made, but the first new blocs will not begin service until the end of next year. Major reconstruction, the renewal of old plants will take place only after that. Until then the existing power plants have a rather tight schedule of tasks, and since oil is no longer used for the purpose of energy production (according to official announcements), peak demand is being satisfied by hydro-electric plants that are equipped with electrical storage facilities.

All in all it would seem that the GDR will be able to satisfy the energy needs of industry during the winter months. Even on an international scale the GDR's annual per capita energy need of 6600 kilowatt hours is significant. The distribution of these energy supplies takes place pursuant to stringent rules provided by the central [government]. Each plant receives two energy quotas--this is the most important part of the mandatory plan. If the prescribed quota is exceeded, the plant must pay a penalty. In and of themselves, the quotas reflect a significant and continual reduction of energy use: each year the related indexes must show a 4 percent improvement. The office of planning uses stringent criteria: it assigns energy utilization standards to virtually every product, and, of course, also for the exact pace of their improvement.

In spite of all this, winter presents an extraordinary situation in the supply of energy. Radio broadcasts as well as newspapers report daily on peak use periods, when plants must discontinue certain activities. Similarly, the press produces a number that seems mysterious to laymen: the number represent the step of energy preparedness that is in force on any given day.

All this applies to industrial and institutional users only. There has be no mention of restrictions on residential use of electricity, and everyone was able to secure supplies of brown coal on time. Brown coal is the heating fuel generally used. Moreover, in order to avoid congestion and rush during the winter, the state encourages both the population and coal merchants to have

their winter supply of coal in the cellar by the end of fall. According to estimates, this has been accomplished to the extent of 80 percent by mid-October.

Finally, if all else fails, the GDR could imports energy supplies with relative ease. Economists recall that two years ago, in the framework of a large business venture, a significant amount of black cole had been imported to the GDR from the Saar region.

Romania: Scheduled Disconnections

"The central goal of next year's Romanian economic policy is the resolution of the energy problems," according to Romanian head of state Nicolae Ceausescu. His statement was made a year ago in November, before the plenary session of the Party. In his speech the President indicated that this year the first nuclear power plant will be operational. Construction of that power plant had been decided upon 16 years ago, but various problems consistently delayed the work. In the wake of changed circumstances caused by the Chernobyl disaster, the Canadian supplier of the technology requires supplemental investments into safety--this too further delays delivery of the plant.

Just as in previous years, last winter caused severe disturbances in Romanian energy supply. Countless actions have been taken during the past several years to increase production and to decrease consumption of energy. Romania is the second largest oil producer in Eastern Europe, the largest being the Soviet Union. Romania's oil production peaked with 14.7 million metric tons in 1976, since then the country's leaders have made continuous efforts to slow the rate of decline. This year Romania intends to further increase its oil purchases from the Soviet Union. Sixty percent of all of Romania's imports from the Soviet Union account for energy resources. The ratio of oil imports would be greater if Romania had sufficient quantities of good quality products it could sell to the Soviet Union in exchange, according to Soviet commercial representative Afanasjev in Bucharest. An increase in electrical power transmissions from the Soviet Union is limited by the low capacity of long distance transmission lines.

Last years presidential decree by which all energy producing units have a military commander, remains in force. The military commander and the subordinate military contingent, jointly with the technical management of power plants controls the tasks prescribed by the plan, alternatively those presented by inclement weather. If necessary, the military commander may utilize military personnel to implement the plan. In the future, the Romanian army will be involved in other matters also, according to Party Chief Secretary Ceausescu. Soldiers will be active not only in mines, but also in the management and production aspects of other economic entities. Soldiers will be involved in the construction of the canal between Bucharest and the Danube, and in the coming five year plan period they will have the responsibility of implementing the irrigation of 1.5 million hectares of arable land.

The bulk of agricultural energy consumption takes place in animal husbandry. It is planned that in the interest of energy conservation, 20-25 percent of

agricultural deliveries will be accomplished by using draught animals. In certain animal breeding farms this ratio reaches 60-100 percent.

Romanian leadership has recognized in 1979 that conservation is the least expensive energy source, and so is the limitation of the hours of operation of shops, offices, cafes, theaters and movie houses. This recognition is still valid today. As a general rule they are prescribing the increased utilization of natural light. The real change may be pinned to the year 1982, when they prescribed the amount of electricity each individual household may use. Those who use up their allotment before its time, will have their electricity disconnected.

For the past few winters, alternating among various districts, electrical supplies are being disconnected according to schedule. Similarly, private vehicle traffic comes to a halt during winter months. The coming winter promises more daily trials for the inhabitants of Romania. Because of the energy shortage, the maximum heat level in residential dwellings is limited to 14-15 degrees Centigrade, only one light bulb may glow in any given room, and that bulb may not consume more electricity than 40 Watts, at least in theory. It is prohibited to use boilers, hot plates and electric heaters during morning and evening hours.

The Soviet Union: Problems with Preparation

Compared to smaller Eastern European nations, preparing for the winter means something quite different in the Soviet Union. Aside from climatic factors, the dimensions, the distances and related transportation problems play a role in making the Soviet Union's winter tasks qualitatively different.

Already at the beginning of fall headlines and reports remind people that the time has come to think about winter. This in turn requires some multi-faceted, foresighted organizational work. Fodder for the animals must be stored in adequate quantities. Adequate amounts of heating fuel must be obtained. In certain places food supplies must be replenished. Heating and heat-producing appliances must be checked for proper functioning and entrances must be "winterized."

Both folklore and long range meteorological forecasts confirm that the coming winter will be rather severe. Following a grim September, the beginning of October proved to be more graceful. But in spite of this, all signs indicate that the coming winter, although from a meteorological viewpoint viewed as an average winter, will provide severe hardship for the Soviet people's economy.

The reason for this is that the situation surrounding energy production is by no means rosy. This is not the result of the Chernobyl catastrophe and of its immediately resultant power shortages only, but also of gaps in the supply of power that resulted from the reorganization and re-inspection of nuclear power plants, and of the regrouping of expert personnel. Of even greater concern is the fact that power generating units to be connected to nuclear, water, and heat driven plants have not been completed on schedule. The energetics and electrification branches have fulfilled the first nine months of this year's investment plan only to the extent of 86 percent. Accordingly, some 3 million

kilowatt energy producing capacity has not begun its production. Add to this the fact that the total capacity of the Chernobyl power plant amounted to 4 million kilowatts, a capacity upon which Soviet electric power production could not count on for several months.

In light of these figures the forecast of Dmitriy Procenko (member of the Soviet Union's college on energetics and electrification) sounds realistic: the Soviet people's economy must count on a shortage of 6 million kilowatt power plant capacity during part of the winter season. (The absence of this capacity for a hundred days represents a one percent loss in the framework of total soviet energy production). As Procenko stated: as a result of the Chernobyl catastrophe the operation of three additional power plants had to be delayed. These are the power plants at Zaporozsje, Rovno and Kalinyin. Their startup has been delayed from the first half of 1986 to the end of the year.

To offset winter electrical shortages the ministry has developed an action plan to limit energy consumption during peak periods. Consumption forecasts have been divided into days and hours in a way so as to even out the power drain on various power plants. They intend to implement this plan in a manner so as not to retard production. In certain areas the hours of work will be modified.

Work hours and lunch break will be shifted by one or two hours, and in some designated enterprises weekdays, rather than Saturdays and Sundays will be the days off. They intend to concentrate on the rationalization of energy use within cities. Among other items, they want to shorten the period of time during which electric-powered advertisement may be operated. This, in itself does not amount to much, but it shows the trend: they will disconnect public lighting at a more rational point in time and they will endeavour to provide only the needed amount of energy for communal purposes. As Procenko emphasizes: according to the plan, some 9 million kilowatts of new energy producing capacity will be delivered before the end of the year. At that time the problems will ease.

Energy Situation In Hungary

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 44, 1 Nov 86 p 11

[Interview with Tamas Zettner, Deputy President, Hungarian Electric Works Trust (MMT)]

The Hungarian Power Line

As soon as winter arrives, few domestic enterprises worry more about weather forecasts than the MMT. Preparations had already begun during summer. Armed with the knowledge of economic indicators, the total energy demand can be predicted more or less accurately. But, as the winter of two years ago proved, there remain some unknown factors in the equation. What can we count on during the winter, we asked Tamas Zettner, Deputy President of the MMT.

[QUESTION] Just how secure is the nation's electrical energy supply for the winter? Should we count on some long term and short term restrictions with respect to electricity, similar to those experienced in neighboring countries?

[ANSWER] Electrical energy consumption in Hungary shows a trend of increase over the past several years. This year, it seems, the actual increase will fall short of the planned increase by about 0.5 percent. This year's increase will be about 2.2 percent. Note, however, that the planned expansion in production has also fallen behind. The domestic power plants are fully prepared for the winter season, our heating fuel supplies are also appropriate. All this, however, is not sufficient to assure a secure supply of electrical energy, because 28 percent of the electrical energy used in Hungary is imported. Among all socialist nations, the ratio between imported [and domestically produced] energy supplies is by far the greatest in Hungary. For this reason certain unfavorable external events, some really cold days may produce power shortages.

[QUESTION] There are some concerns about energy in the Soviet Union as a result of the Chernobyl catastrophe. According to Soviet press reports, such concerns emerge from time to time and in various places. How does this affect Hungarian imports?

[ANSWER] Pursuant to the international agreement, this year the Hungarian import would have been 10.5 billion kilowatt hours. However, the Soviets have indicated a need to reduce that quantity by 500 million kilowatt hours. Of that quantity 280 million represents a decrease during the fourth quarter. This means that compared to last year, we will receive 10 percent less electric energy from the Soviet Union. But the Soviets did make an offer to substitute the gap in the supply of electric power by providing 168 million cubic meters of natural gas which could be used to operate MVM's hydrocarbon-fired power plants. These are not in use at present. Frequency variations within the unified electrical energy system cause greater concerns. These are caused by the periodic disintegration of the balance between energy production and energy consumption among the participating nations. The frequency situation of the electric energy system may deteriorate to the point that consumption must be reduced in order to prevent further deterioration. This, in turn would mean the temporary limitation of electrical power consumption. The normal frequency is 50 Hertz, at present the frequency lingers around the critical level of 49 Hertz.

[QUESTION] Is this what happened at the beginning of October, when institutional consumers experienced power shortages?

[ANSWER] Not only the power plant was disabled during the catastrophe at Chernobyl. The accident affected the Chernobyl distribution plant and the relay station also. The Soviet Union is the greatest consumer--we too feel their problems related to frequencies. At the beginning of October a capacity of 1000 megawatts suddenly disappeared. Our reserves were unable to replace the missing capacity, and this is why temporary restrictions had to be instituted in several Hungarian enterprises.

[QUESTION] Last January's power shortage had been caused by the unauthorized overuse of the unified system by certain CEMA countries. Hungary made this a point of discussion at the CEMA Executive Committee meeting. Considering this situation, it is of obvious relevance to find out when we can expect to see a fully operational third bloc of the nuclear power plant at Paks.

[ANSWER] A nuclear power plant cannot be started up at "full steam." Its capacity must be increased gradually. Each step requires detailed examinations and measurements. At present the new bloc operates at a 75 percent capacity. If no unexpected malfunction occurs, it can be operated at its full capacity of 440 megawatts by mid-November. This will increase our operational reserves.

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INCREASED ROLE FOR ECONOMISTS IN MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 6, Jun 86 pp 27-36

[Article by Robert Koli: "Economists Should Have More to Say About Improving the Scientific Management of Production"]

[Excerpts] Economists have been assigned an active and responsible role in the entire process of organizing and managing the economy. Therefore, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has recommended, they must be actually involved with the problems of production and its results, become familiar with them and find solutions to these problems within the iridialectics of development.

The evaluation the party makes of the economist, because of the role he must play in the entire process of our economic development, is not just a chance occurrence. The role and place of the economist, as a production administrator and organizer, is defined in a logical manner by a number of factors. The high level at which the economist understands, knows and implements the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism and the economic policy of the party, his ability to analyze and synthesize phases and trends in the economy, carefully separating the general from the specific, and his passion to be guided in every activity by progressive economic thought designate to the economist as a specialist a central position in the whole process of managing production and economy.

However, what is the real situation? The truth of the matter is that the role of the economist, like that of other specialists, has continued to grow progressively. Witness to this is not only their broad involvement in handling a great number of problems which were created and continue to be created by the needs of our independent development, but, above all, from the results that have been achieved in production activities by putting into effect recommendations made in various discussions and studies. Lower costs, together with a general increase in production efficiency, the acceleration of the circulation of financial and material funds invested in the expanded reproductive process, the activization of new resources in this process, the increasing of the reserve funds, and the increasing of the investment power of the state and the agricultural cooperatives all contain within them the ideas of the contemporary economist.

The progressive and militant economist is found not only in the office where he checks and supervises, on time, the conditions of the economic processes, so they can be implemented without the slightest bending of rules and regulations, but he is also found in the production sections and brigades, among the workers and the specialists, ready to discuss and discover with them ways to increase the efficiency of every lek that is spent. This is the situation with a number of economists in the "Enver Hoxha" auto-tractor factory, in the Ferrochromium plant in Burrell, in the Berat textile combine, the "8 November" agricultural enterprise in Maliq, the "Drini" factory, and others. Their work has helped production efficiency in these enterprises to show marked increases year after year. This kind of work is not being done everywhere by all economists. A good number of them, especially in finance, still continue to simply do the work of registrars and controllers. As a result, their influence is not felt in the overall efforts that have to be made to confront with concrete measures the failures to fulfill the plan for the distribution and exploitation of reserves, which are noticed in special areas of the economy, and remedy the situation when and where it is needed. Actually, the directives of the party and their all-encompassing work to understand and fulfill the plan in all its indicators are well-known. Nevertheless, in some enterprises, primarily in light industry and the food industry, the machine industry and in some agricultural enterprises proper attention has not been given to the problems of quality and variety in production, and as a result, these indicators are not fulfilled according to the plan. Meanwhile, at all levels of the economy, products, goods and reserves worth hundreds of millions of leks are stockpiled or continue to circulate slowly, while concern accompanied by concrete measures to remedy this situation continues to be inadequate. In this same way, shortages and losses continue in the glass and brick industry, in some mines and enrichment factories, which deny the economy some tens of millions of leks of profits. There are many instances in agriculture, the food industry, and in trade and in communal enterprises where socialist property is misused and damaged.

These manifestations are not chance occurrences and are not unknown. They have their own reasons, which are known and are primarily of a subjective nature. But how and in what way are they evaluated and how should one work to isolate them? Naturally, there has been hard work and progress, but not on the level of bringing about fundamental improvements. This happens because real concern is lacking and the measures which are taken are inadequate; dedication is not complete and the struggle for improvements often takes the characteristics of a campaign. Cadres of the engineering management staff often try to justify their actions by maintaining that the routine of their daily work and the concentration on completing the tasks as a whole do not allow them to calmly judge these anti-economic manifestations, so they become reconciled to the situation and do not make the necessary effort to eradicate it. How can the planners, and especially the financial managers, justify their sluggish attitude towards these anti-economic aspects and manifestations, when their most important duty is to make sure that the qualitative indicators of the plan are met, to strive for increased efficiency at work and in production, the results and data of which are initiated and pass through their hands tens of times? Why are they allowed to rely on the same results, on the losses of one three month period to the balance of the

next period, where the production and distribution figures for the different phases of the expanded reproduction have not been fulfilled? Why are these problems not worthy of consideration, and of special concern to the economist who should deal with them first and foremost, before anyone else?

A rather large number of cadres from the accounting office and economists find themselves in this situation, and so do quite a large number of branch chiefs in the economic and financial sections of enterprises. For this category of economists, the primary problem continues to be the preparation of a balance sheet or the preparation of data, which very often is full of errors and is not finished on time. Little consideration is given to what is hidden behind the data that is presented, it is evaluated lightly by them or not at all. For several years now, the fishing industry, a large number of agricultural enterprises, some petroleum enterprises, and the automobile transportation enterprise and others, have shown losses and drawn on the profits realized by other enterprises. However, until now studies, documented conclusions, recommendations and measures which would solve this problem completely have been lacking.

The work of the economist as the organizer of production, starts with the drafting of a production plan, which should result from a complex study and analysis of all visible aspects and those that may appear in the future. In this matter the economist more than anyone else, will solve a number of problems by listing together all the indicators of the technical exploitation of machinery, indicators for the use of basic materials, indicators for labor, and the economic and financial indicators for production. The insufficient exploitation of all the production capabilities, especially, the infrequent use of machinery and equipment, disregard for norms and sometimes even the planning of high norms for material expenditures, low yields, which are planned for in some enterprises, clearly emphasize the weaknesses in the work of the economist which become apparent from this stage on.

The role of the economist is even greater in the process of implementing the production plan. What is important here is not only to follow the completion of the plan, which should be done daily in all its complexity, but, above all, to intervene in a timely fashion to isolate every obstacle which could surface, as well as include in the plan new positive elements which may appear during this process. The experience of many enterprise's especially that of the "Gogo Nushi" ammonium nitrate plant in Fier, the geological plant in Tirane, the "Petro Papi" instruments plant in Korce, the "Steel of the party" complex in Elbasan and others, shows that the determined and skilled work of the economist at this stage exerts great influence in realizing and overfulfilling the tasks even when deficiencies and obstacles have not been anticipated.

The drafting and implementing of the production plan should be based on strong economic calculations, while harshly opposing every tendency, pressure and practice to produce without calculation, without strong controls and without the proper efficiency measures. The "economists,"--Comrade Ramiz Alia teaches us,--"must be a barricade against uncalculated and inefficient expenditures,

against the tendency of a supervisor or foreman to achieve the planned results by overspending beyond the plan rather than by intensive work" ("Zeri i Popullit," 6 April 1986).

Calculations and strong monitoring with correct and scientific definition of work norms and standards concerning the use of materials and energy, should be the principal goals of an economist during the planning stage, as well as the monitoring of their implementation step-by-step during the completion of the plan. Planning and work in all enterprises and in all phases of production as a whole should be based on norms and standards. The capabilities exist everywhere now to monitor this kind of a plan. The work accomplished by the Institute for Economic Studies, in cooperation with the "Enver Hoxha" auto-tractor plant for planning normative costs in the machine industry, the experience gained in many agricultural units for planning farming costs and the work done in construction enterprises for technical accounting, shows that conditions have been created to go forward in our planning, and account for our expenditures in a more organized and more efficient way.

Along with records, more analysis and conclusions are needed

In the process of carrying out the tasks of the plan, the economist must face two very important tasks. On the one side he must provide accurate data on economic processes, and on the other side he must analyze these processes, define the reasons for this or that aspect, and explain what influence they will exert in the future and recommend measures that should be taken. Looking at these tasks as two sides of a single problem, and their solution as a unit, opens a broad path to the progress of economic thought. There are not and cannot be exact studies and analysis without accurate and timely data on everything that is happening in the production process, since the collected facts and data would be valueless if they were not subjected to detailed study and analysis to draw conclusions from them and provide solutions which will propel the economy forward.

In the course of the implementation of the continuing recommendations of the party, the data and information about our economy have continuously improved, and played an increasingly important role in reflecting quickly and accurately the economic and financial process in our country. Thus, the quality and quantity of information in our time has increased and has resulted in providing more analytical data on the indicators, especially on the cost per unit, and in the step by step documentation of the production process, etc., which has given the management organs at all levels a great opportunity for raising their work level.

However although there are relatively adequate data and information, which could and should be improved, on the unit, branch and enterprise levels, problems still exist, especially the problem of improving and exploiting this information which in a number of enterprises is obviously lacking. The continued failure to realize the economic indicators in production, especially the indicators for variety and quality, continued overspending in production, slowness in some areas in the circulation of material and financial resources speak, among other things, of the inability of economists in enterprises and

agricultural cooperatives, and even in different organs of management, to analyze these expressions, generalize and draw necessary conclusions on the real reasons for these problems and recommend the necessary measures to eliminate them.

Practice gives positive experience, demonstrating that whenever economists have thoroughly analyzed a problem, they have come up with a solution. This has happened in the cable enterprise in Shkoder, where economic thought and work of the economist have led to the improvement of the production structure and of its efficiency. The same thing is happening in the chemical and metallurgical complex in Lac for the standardization of raw materials, which resulted in a noticeable decrease in cost, or the analyses made by economists at the "8 November" sugar refinery in Maliq to reduce losses during the transportation, storing and processing of sugar beet. The matter of analyzing and processing facts, and record of data is important and of real value in organizing and managing production in an effective and scientific manner. This in no way implies that this is only a problem for the economists. Behind these economic phenomena there is a multitude of problems of a technical and technological character which are examined, analyzed and solved primarily by production specialists. From this we see the necessity to examine and deal with production problems from a technical and from an economic aspect, therefore, we must also look at the close ties that should exist at work between engineers and economists, technologists, agronomists and others, to support and help each other. This concept should be understood and carried out not only by production specialists and economists, but also by the basic party organizations and the principal managers in different areas of the economy.

An important work front for the economists, closely related to their analysis of economic appearances and processes in all the links of drafting and implementing the plan, are exact studies for increasing productivity and reserves. In recent years, economists have shown determined application in their work in this area. They are addressing themselves better and better to all the problems that have to do with the future progress of the different areas of expanded socialist reproduction, especially in important areas such as costs, increasing sources of accumulation, and the efficient use of financial resources.

Nevertheless, it is precisely here that we find greater possibilities and reserves to work with, where economic thought as a whole and especially that of the economists in particular must become aggressively active. Let us consider the utilization of our material base. Today our economy uses a considerable number of valuable raw materials and other materials, which in quantity, quality and utilization value cannot be compared to those used 10 or 15 years ago. But how is this huge national wealth exploited? There certainly are results, such as decreases in the utilization of raw materials per unit produced, an awareness of the value of materials that are used, such as for example, raising the coefficient in the machine industry by using steel, the implementation in the shoe and garment industry of mathematical

methods for cutting materials, the use of substitutes in the textile industry, etc., have all assured the economy tens of millions of leks in increased reserves per year.

However, the opportunities for using material capabilities more efficiently are great and limitless. In mines the difference between the raw mineral and that which is sold as finished product is still too high, in the enrichment factories large amounts of useful elements are thrown away as waste; the coefficient for the use of metals in some machine works continues to be low, and the same is true for useful components in the food industry. Despite all efforts that are being made, remnants and scraps are not being utilized for the needs of the people and the economy. All this constitutes an important area where the pencil of the economist must put into motion the technical and economic thoughts of production specialists, to make them responsible for changes and improvements that are needed in existing technologies and in the organization of production. This is one of the most important duties of the economist who, while accomplishing his duties, must not only to argue and recommend but must also struggle to see the tasks accomplished. Basic investments and construction are another important facet in the studies of an economist. Billions of leks a year are spent for this purpose in different branches of the economy, but they do not always have the necessary results furthermore, there are instances where the effectiveness of investments is very low, as has happened in some farming complexes and certain orchards and vineyards. This happens when studies and estimates of the profitability of projects to be constructed are defective and almost all the decisions are made by the technical side. Therefore, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, "Economic thought should block the way to superficial, reckless and amateurish activities, let us do what we are able to do and what we really can do, let us put a stop to the tendency of dissipating our investments here and there, regardless of the results and without considering the existing conditions in our country and the opportunities which technology provides." Everyone is required to have access to economic thought on the distribution and the effective use of our investments. Even in this matter the words of the economists must be heeded, during the study stages as well as during the planning stages. However, until now the role of the economist in this area has not been very important. Several technical and technological variants were presented for this Five-Year-Plan, whereas, there was only one economic variant and that one did not even have the necessary qualitative content. In addition, economists whose presence is absolutely necessary for effective results in all phases of studies and planning and implementation, are not always present when plans are being drafted.

Economic and financial studies, Comrade Ramiz Alia recommends, must deal not only with the development of the forces of production in all their elements, but also with the continued improvement of relations in production, examining and shaping them in a dialectical manner. The problem is that while adhering strongly to the demands of the objective economic law of socialism and to the norms of our socialist morality, we must study and improve certain aspects of our relations in production, which will spur and stimulate the growth of our social product at lower costs. Here greater importance can and should be

devoted to coordinating the distribution of the social product by manufacturing it in compliance with the dynamism of our development, and according to production specifications of this or that branch of the economy. Linking rewards to the quality of work, as has happened in the chromium mines, or the experiment which is being tried at the "Enver Hoxha" auto-tractor plant in connection with shortages, show the important role of this economic lever.

More emphasis on the preparation of the economist at school and his training on the job

Many factors are involved in shaping the economist as a production organizer and administrator, however, first among these factors is the quality and depth of his knowledge, especially the effort he makes to utilize these qualities in his work. In this observation we notice that along with the growing number of economists, there has been a growing need and effort to raise the level of their abilities, so that they, in cooperation with other cadres, can speak with confidence when they discuss the solutions of important problems in production. Nevertheless, the fact is that even today, when there are economists with advanced degrees, not only in enterprises and cooperatives, but also in departments and sectors, the party has to stress deficiencies and weaknesses in the economic and financial fields, proves that better and more accurate work has to be done in the future to sharpen the skills of economists.

The school of higher education can and should provide the needed assistance to expand economic thinking and strengthen the role of the economist. While increasing the number of lectures and seminars which should include contemporary experience and the practical experiences of our country, special attention should be devoted in these lectures to the practical aspect of the learning process. As time and experience have shown, the way practical training has been organized and taught in the economic faculties today is not as effective as it should be. In many instances practical training is done just for the sake of formally observing the teaching program.

In order to fulfill the tasks set by the 14th Plenum of the Party Central Committee to work and lead in all sectors of the economy with strong economic logic, it is necessary to forge stronger ties between production processes and the schools of higher learning, so that together they can find and implement conditions which will create for the future economist a complete image of his goals. In this process of interconnections, the faculty can and should undertake the solution of a series of problems, which according to today's practical methods of development are daily necessity for the present and the future. If this problem is handled and solved correctly, as is happening in many branches in the schools of higher learning, then even works that have been completed on a scientific level, as well as other studies of an economic nature, will serve better than they have done to date our social and economic production and development.

The encouragement and support of managers and especially of party organizations, would play an important role in strengthening the economic handling of problems in agricultural enterprises and cooperatives, and would

increase the level of work and determination of the economists to carry problems that arise to their conclusion. There are many positive examples in this area. A factual, positive experience, which shows the results that can be achieved when economists are not only consulted, but are listened to and supported in their ideas is found in the "Misto Mame" timber enterprise. The regular execution of the planned tasks in all their indicators, which this enterprise has had during these last years, its sound financial position at all times, as well as its impressive debit and credit situation are the result of the strong relations that the enterprise managers have established with the financial and planning branches, and the activization of all economists to solve concrete problems in the enterprise in coordination with the engineering and technical personnel at the enterprise.

Naturally, when we speak of these relations we are considering here how important are the positions that are available to the economist, what is required of them by the managers, as well as how the latter see and evaluate the work of an economist. What is involved here is how much aid and support the party organizations and the managers of enterprises and agricultural cooperatives can and should give the economists. Defining concrete duties for the economist for every task in every link of the economy and giving him all the responsibilities recognized by law, will make the economist feel that he is truly within his rights, gain self assurance in his work and speak his mind without hesitation on matters that concern the progress of the work at hand. This attitude assures better and closer cooperation between the engineering and technical personnel and that of the economist in their work and ideas, resulting in increased efficiency in production and increased reserves for accumulation.

We stress these points because in practice quite often the production managers and the engineering and technical personnel do not give the economists the necessary support so that he can accomplish his task correctly and in a normal way. On the contrary, in some instances they obstruct his work so that the voice of the economist cannot be heard as it should and when it needs to be heard. There are instances when the balance of accounts, which represents documentation of economic and financial activities, and what is more important a very comprehensive one is drawn up in spite of this documentation the problems which are raised by the financial branch are not analyzed properly in the technical council and at the party organization. As far as can be seen, this is because the balancing of accounts is based more on quantity indicators in production, results which are presented by many management cadres as important successes, as indicators that they have fulfilled the tasks of the plan. Meanwhile, the fact that they have gone over the budget, that the plan for distribution has not been realized, the payment of debts situation has worsened and the accumulation of reserves has not been fulfilled, are things that are not considered, even though they are made clear by the balance of accounts. It is time to bring to mind once more that which Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that the plan cannot be considered only on a global basis, assortment, quality and accumulation costs must also be considered.

Experience has shown that the time has come to give the economist a more influential position in managing production. This is a matter which requires a broader and deeper concept, closely linked to different financial and economic areas and to technical and technological activities. This does not mean that every enterprise and agricultural cooperative must be headed by all means by an economist and only an economist, as is heard quite often, but the economic section of an enterprise should be headed by an economist, in the same way that a chief engineer today heads the technical and technological area in an enterprise, or that he have the position that a chief agronomist holds in agricultural enterprises, etc. We believe that putting an economist in a position which corresponds to the position of an assistant manager today, who many times is not an economist, with the functions and responsibilities that a chief engineer has in the technical and technological section, would solve a number of problems, which until now have been the responsibility of the assistant manager, who generally does not recognize and underestimates the importance of these problems. The economic and financial area has its own unique qualities in the same way as the technical and technological area. Therefore, it should be managed by a man who is familiar with it, and that is the economist.

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BETTER MARKET RESEARCH, TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS URGED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 86, p 1

[Editorial: "A Sound Basis for New Achievements"]

[Text] Several days ago the 42d International Technical Fair in Plovdiv closed. On its exhibit grounds it accepted displays of many firms and states and became a meeting grounds for lively discussions and fruitful talks as well as for concluding major, mutually advantageous deals. A strong interest was shown in the fair both by our own exhibitors as well as foreign ones. There was a very large number of visitors who saw the new things and who compared what had been developed with the best in the world and with our own products and sought out the main trends for the further development of the scientific and technical revolution in Bulgaria.

The Plovdiv Fair was organized several months after the 13th Party Congress under conditions of a universal concern and work for achieving new qualitative growth in our economy. At it the visitors with good reason wanted to see and find confirmation of the party's strategic line of the accelerated application of the modern achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. And while it is impossible to judge the state of the entire economy and indeed one should not do this, solely by the level of what was shown at the fair what has been done does merit the most serious attention. Because this brings into focus the efforts of the designers and production engineers, the economic trusts, combines and enterprises and all the working class and it must be emphasized that what we have achieved is on an enviable level. The line is a correct one and the overall assessment is undoubtedly affirmative.

After the closing of the fair, a meeting was held of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee for the leaders of the economic organizations showing at this year's international scientific-technical and economic exhibit. As is known, the speech at the meeting was given by Comrade Todor Zhivkov who provided a general assessment, he analyzed the concrete areas of work and drew substantial conclusions on the further development of the economy based on the scientific-technical revolution in a spirit of the demands of the 13th BCP Congress.

What are the most essential lessons and conclusions from the level shown? On what is based the already-mentioned affirmative evaluation? On what must we concentrate our further efforts?

The main thing which characterized the 42d International Technical Fair in Plovdiv was the fact that here they showed certain exceptionally major advances in the development of the economy. A sound basis has been laid, leading positions have been won, valuable experience has been gained, the personnel has been trained and the high criterion set and all of this is a prerequisite for the further development along a wide front.

The achievements of our electronics are vivid and persuasive. It can be said that here progress has been made of historical significance. As is known, small Bulgaria for almost two decades has been developing this modern and promising science and industry. Here experience shows that the direction was correct and that the efforts were made with a great effect. What was shown at the fair demonstrates this impressively and categorically. Our nation is developing the production of materials and components, it is progressing strongly in the production of microprocessors and microcomputers and presently in terms of this indicator is in the leading ranks of the world. This is an indisputable accomplishment of the Institute for Technical Cybernetics and Robotics Under the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences of the creative, searching thought of the scientific personnel and of the great dedication and high competence of the leaders and executors. Small Bulgaria produces fourth-generation electronic computers and is developing an industry for creating the software for these machines. Certainly here there are unsolved problems, difficulties and weaknesses but the main thing is something else: a sound foundation has been laid and this will bring us to leading positions. The guarantee for future new successes is the availability of well-trained personnel, a strong detachment of young specialists from whose daring and creativity, revolutionary thought and action the motherland can expect even more satisfying achievements.

For years we have been making an effort to create a broad range of metal-cutting machines with digital program control. At present, the Plovdiv Fair has already shown that here we have made serious progress.

Another major victory for us has been the production of flexible automated production systems which are employed in a number of sectors such as electronics, hydraulics, the electrical industry and so forth.

Laser equipment which in previous years was the subject predominantly of science fiction novels at present is a reality in socialist Bulgaria. Our nation possesses powerful lasers which provide fundamentally new technology for the working of materials and here we can expect further rapid development. Of great importance are the pulsing lasers which are also a development of our talented compatriots.

Substantial positions have already been won in the area of biotechnology. Certainly here there is much to do, but the prospects are clear. We have the opportunity using membrane technology to achieve qualitatively new materials and products and this is the basis for qualitatively new production methods.

By using modern equipment at enterprises we can and must decisively improve production and broaden the assortment of grain, milk, meat and so forth and we must establish regional facilities of small enterprises which will serve the conurbation systems. In taking into account the short time that these enterprises have existed and the proven high economic effect as well as the possibilities for improving the level of services and the completeness of processing the agricultural products, we can appreciate the great value of this progress as was persuasively shown at the fair.

These are the main successes and these are the main advances. The exhibit pavilions naturally showed other achievements but the crucial and determining ones are those already mentioned above. They unambiguously outline an offensive, ascending path for our country along the way of scientific and technical progress. At the same time, new questions are arising. Has not the time come, for example, for a synthesis of electronics with production methods in order to multiply and broaden the achievements? Should we not give some thought to integration between the most promising directions in the area of the scientific and technical revolution?

Moreover, at present no leader can or has the right to organize production of any product whatsoever without being certain to whom it will be sold and what profit will be obtained from the sales. For this reason the state and society cannot be content with a large number of goods, even with not bad quality and appearance, if the market -- the domestic and international ones -- do not accept these, and if they are not in demand and purchased by consumers. The sole measure of the importance of what has been achieved in any production must be to what degree the commodity is sought and sold and what profit comes to the labor collectives and society. Has this notion become, however, the notion of hundreds of thousands of workers? Has it become an iron rule for every leader? Obviously, with so many unsold goods in the warehouses and racks, there is a great deal of work to be done to change things. It is important for each person -- regardless of his place in the social hierarchy -- to realize that if we are not concerned with studying the needs of the market and the consumer, if we do not act flexibly and with maximum speed, and if we do not adjust in order to make our production meet the high demands of people and be sold then there will not be any lasting and serious successes. In this regard the activities of the communists, the primary party organizations and all the economic, trade union and Komsomol leaders and organizations must be significantly more concrete and aggressive.

With renewed effort we must raise the question of overcoming departmental considerations. Our economic collectives which are unprofitable and exhaust our economy must be quickly rebuilt so that this phenomenon is eliminated in the next few years. We must also experiment with the building of highly efficient, small enterprises in order to use this particularly accurately and concretely in resolving this important economic and social problem.

The Plovdiv International Technical Fair has aroused valid satisfaction. What was created and shown in the exhibit pavilions is the concern of our scientists and designers, of our working class, of our regular and tenacious management. The problem at present, as has been emphasized in other similar instances is: that which was exhibited and which gives rise to joy and

excitement must be quickly introduced into practice. We must not forget how often the best achievements remain predominantly prototypes and do not appear in sufficient quantity on the market.

In order to take new steps in the growth of our economy, there must be purposefulness and aggressiveness, militancy and irreconcilability. We must have strict order and high, conscious discipline and there must be consistent efforts to create a new economic, political and ideological climate everywhere and in everything. It is essential that each communist, each party organization and each party committee set an example.

10272

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JOINT BULGARIAN-SOVIET PRODUCTION OF AUTOMOTIVE PARTS ANNOUNCED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 86, p 2

[BTA article: "Automotive Electronic Systems"]

[Text] Microelectronics more and more is moving into world automotive building. The agreement concluded yesterday in the capital for establishing in Plovdiv a joint Bulgarian-Soviet enterprise for producing automotive electronic systems conforms to this trend fostered by the development of scientific and technical progress.

The Deputy Chairman of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers, Krustyu Stanilov, and the USSR Minister of Automotive Industry, Viktor Polyakov, who signed the treat emphasized to the present economic leaders and journalists that the new enterprise is a concrete response to the agreements between the first leaders of the two fraternal countries, Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev, for expanding and deepening the integration processes in our economies.

Also signed were protocols which will extend the action of the agreements concerning specialization and cooperation [subcontracting] in the production of products for the automotive industry, including for the GAZ trucks and the Moskvich passenger cars as well as standardized steering mechanisms.

The signing was attended by member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ognyan Doynov and the First Secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee in Plovdiv, Ivan Panev.

Also present was the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Soviet Union, Leonid Grekov.

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FLAWS IN OPERATION OF BREZHNEV METALLURGICAL PLANT OUTLINED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 86, p 2

[BTA article: "Design for the Future of the Metallurgical Center"]

[Text] The Plenum of the Sofia BCP City Committee yesterday approved plans for the scientific-technical and socioeconomic development of the Leonid Brezhnev Metallurgical Enterprise in Kremikovtsi for the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and for certain areas of production up to the end of the century. The document provided an integrated assessment of the state of this major center for our ferrous metallurgy, it made a comparison with the level of similar enterprises in the world and set the ways for achieving qualitative new growth in production.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the communists and all the workers from this facility achieved new results in the production of rolled ferrous metals as well as various types of products. But the positive changes were accompanied by a series of difficulties and weaknesses. Certain capacity was worn out and obsolete. The level of scientific services was not in keeping with the new demands. Problems also exist in providing the enterprise with skilled personnel. A comparative analysis of labor productivity indicates a lag behind the indicators of similar plants in the developed countries.

The main purpose of the plan is to turn the L. Brezhnev Metallurgical Enterprise into an efficient economic unit capable of satisfying the nation's maximum requirements for materials and products which it produces using high-quality steels. This will be carried out by technical and production renovation, electronization, computerization and automation of the metallurgical capacity and the production processes. A new approach is also apparent in the plans in solving ecological, personnel and other problems.

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BOND MARKET PUTS IDEOLOGY AGAINST RATIONAL FISCAL POLICY

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Oct 86

[Article by Zsuzsa Gal: "Individual Interest Is Also in the Public Interest"]

[Text] The scissors are in my hand, ready to cut the first coupon from the 10,000 forint bond of the Borsod Clothing Trade Company, for which they pay 1,100 at the counter of the State Developmental Bank. I pause before cutting into the paper. I remember old man Goriot and lay down the scissors. Once upon a time, back in school, they used the example of old man Goriot to explain to us what the capitalist parasites, the cutters of coupons were like. Although I never decided to read Balzac's great novel, I believe I could envision old man Goriot based on the things I had heard. In my imagination he was a tiny, unshaven, disgusting old man, sitting in some sort of dim, stuffy room, cutting coupons all day. I did not think about what kind of coupons these were. It was obvious that coupon cutting was a shameful and sinful activity, performed in dim rooms.

How does this work? If I cut the coupon I will become like old man Goriot? I don't know, but it is a fact that now I have an income without working for it. Even though this is not the first such instance in my life. I have received interest at the National Savings Bank, although that was a lower amount than what I will receive for the bond coupon. What's more, even as a university student I was compelled to subscribe to a peace loan at five percent interest out of my 360 forint stipend. If I really think about it, that five percent might have been of greater value back when prices were stable than today's 11 percent is.

The King Is Naked

What, then, is the difference? Why do the scissors stop in my hand? Why is it that more than a small portion of society receives the issuing of bonds with reservations? Perhaps because the bond does not pretend to be other than what it really is: money producing money. After all, the interest on deposits at the National Savings Bank only balances out inflation, while income from interest on the peace loan became invisible, imperceptible, due to the fact that it was distributed by means of drawings, as winnings, whereas the owner of bonds openly enjoys the declared income from interest on his invested money. It is therefore declared that the king is naked.

The fact that society views business dealings involving land, houses and cars with aversion, is different. There too, the invested money results in increased income, however it is obvious that this method of generating income is at best tolerated but not supported, as opposed to the buying of bonds, which is urged by state owned banks and state owned companies in commercials publicized on state owned television. And these commercials attract attention precisely by the fact that they guarantee an 11 percent annual interest on our invested money, for those who have 10,000 excess, temporarily dispensable forints.

Those who do not have it are reminded that money, characteristically, always goes to where there already is some, and that bonds increase the wealth of the rich, heighten economic differences, and increase social tensions as a result.

For now let us ignore the methods by which people gained their dispensable funds (those who gained them by illegal means must be dealt with by the courts), and let us proceed from the undebatable fact that a portion of the population has dispensable, freely expendible money. Let us see what it can do with it.

A Stroll In the Villa Quarter

It is enough to take a short walk in the hills of Buda to be convinced of what we already know: that the truly wealthy first of all buy real estate and build family homes. What does the person who has money beyond this, do? He invests it in paintings, works of art, and stamps. While this is not harmful socially, it is also not useful economically. The money stagnates in collections instead of working.

Those who are merely well off cannot afford this. The obtaining of an apartment, its furnishing and mechanization is for the most part followed by irresponsible spending, which we may even call thriftless consumption. As the "thriftless" adjective indicates, this cannot be considered useful either; money doesn't function logically in this case either.

Then there are the millions who are forced to be thrifty. They save money in order to sooner or later solve the oppressive problem of their living quarters, then to buy furniture, a washing machine, and a car, or to save for their old age, possibly to take care of their descendants.

Whatever the motivation for thrift, bonds created a new, more profitable form for it. It is unlikely that by its 11 percent interest rate it would significantly increase economic differences, if for no other reason than the fact that quite a few have its 10,000 forint requirement within their reach. It is also true that millions of others don't, and cannot consider buying bonds.

But bonds and the interest they earn are not meant to modify distribution. Their true role worthy of note lies in the fact that they draw into economic circulation the moneys which have remained unused, for whatever reason. While considerable sums lie in chest drawers, are tied up in art collections, wasted through mindless consumption or wait for apartments and goods, the national economy struggles with an oppressive shortage of money. The central [state]

and company sources which could be used for the development of the economy are commonly known to be tight, which at times makes it impossible to actualize good ideas, initiate profitable ventures, and to increase the production of modern products. The bond market was brought into existence by this two sided need: that of the population which wants to know that its money is secure, and that of the companies, which want to develop and enter into undertakings. Interest is of course an indispensable means of satisfying these needs.

The satisfaction of the two needs has begun. What's more, not just in any fashion. The moneys are not used for just any purpose. The bonds guarantee by their own characteristic mechanism that only those companies that invest money in promising ventures should obtain these financial tools. Without preliminary proof of this, no company receives permission to issue bonds. After all, the state guarantees the payment of interest and the repayment of principal, and this conditional guarantee is the profit of the venture. The state must make certain of this, unless it wants to pay instead of the company, and why should it want to do that.

Bonds Are Selective

And since we are reflecting on this, it is worthwhile to recall the heavy amounts we invested in unprofitable ventures. Public opinion did not grumble about this, since for the most part it was unaware, even though this irrational economic policy affected the entire society. As it is affected today, when losing companies occasionally receive state support, and what is more as a result of this subsidy, those that are functioning successfully obtain a more modest sum for development. Such inequities are almost impossible for the case of bond issues, since bonds select from among developmental goals on the basis of effectiveness. The burden of proof lies on the issuer of the bonds, after all, he must repay the credit from his own results, at the same time proving that the money is being used profitably.

Up to this time, in not quite four years, 6.1 billion forints worth of bonds have been issued to the population, and 2.2 billion to the community, and every last one found a buyer. Since the national economy allots about 200 billion forints toward investments annually, it may be said that until now, averaged yearly over four years, the total available source has increased by approximately one percent through bonds. Is this a trifling ratio? Yes. But if the amount of money available for development were decreased by this amount, the economy and the citizen would nonetheless be aware of it.

If the ratio is trifling, another factor in this is that bonds have their opponents. For the most part, these people argue that it draws money away from the National Savings Bank which uses the deposits for important purposes, primarily to finance the construction of apartments. (And here we may remark that the National Savings Bank cannot pay higher interest rates on savings because at the same time as it loans out money it gives credit for apartment construction, keeping its interest rates low.)

However, if we take a glance at the statistics, it becomes clear that deposits at the National Savings Bank did not suffer as a result of the issuing of bonds. Since the existence of bonds, money deposits have increased rather than decreased. At the end of 1982, before the existence of bonds, deposits

totalled 176 billion forints, whereas last December the total came to 244 billion. What's more, we haven't even experienced a slowing in the rhythm of increase in deposits, which further proves that by issuing bonds we were successful in moving and putting to work money that had not been used until then.

What Is the Yield?

But something else also makes bonds attractive: the innate democracy of this approach. Decisions about other investments are made only by experts and at various offices. The population, those who purchase bonds, who are informed about the use of money in a bond issue decide about investment possibilities created by the issuing of bonds. This social control over development is worthy of attention even if the bond purchaser is presently hardly concerned with the nature of the venture, even if he does not accept risk from this yet, and therefore does not choose among the bonds. For the most part, except for a few exceptions, he is concerned only with the guaranteed interest and not with the yield.

Not yet, not for now. It may be expected, however, that the securities market will continue to develop. It may be expected that state guarantees will not extend to every bond, as there are already some whose rate of interest is not previously set but can vacillate between 9 and 13 percent, determined by the success of the venture. If more bonds, shares, and share tickets [meaning unclear] are issued with less state guarantees, then the citizen will be forced to reflect. (This already exists in the case of producer cooperatives, general consumer and marketing cooperates, and share tickets.) Then he will stop to consider which venture to back and which not, accepting a further share in decision making. Naturally, for this it is also necessary that he should know more about the nature of the venture, its activities and liquidity. He will want to see into the economy of the venture, because he will only lend his money to a successful, reliable company.

Under such circumstances the owners of securities not only enjoy the interest, but also think and economize. Besides the interest they count on the yield of securities: on the fact that if they back a successful venture, the value of their securities will increase and the money they invest will yield more than the interest.

And if the yield is greater more people will choose this form of economy, then more money will be put to work, developmental possibilities will be increased with more vitality, and the national economy can develop more quickly.

Where, then, are those scissors? Here they lie on the table, next to the typewriter. I take them in my hand once more, and with a determined motion I cut the first coupon from my first bond. God bless you, old man Goriot!

12932

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EDITOR OF BOOK ON ECONOMIC REFORM'S HISTORY INTERVIEWED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Nov 86 p 8

[Interview with Laszlo Szamuely, chief associate of the International Economics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by Katalin Bossanyi: "Three Waves of Our Economic Mechanism Discussions"]

[Text] A work which fills a need, entitled "Development of Hungarian Economic Thought" was published recently by the Economic and Legal Publishing Company. The volume follows the period between 1954 and 1978 through a collection of official documents, writings of the period, and internal debates. Domestic research on the mechanism of socialist economy and the different stages in the actualization of the reform process can be found in this introductory volume containing the controversial writings of Gyorgy Peter and Sandor Balazsy from the fifties, pertaining to the pioneering analysis of Janos Kornai regarding the functioning of planned-instruction economy. The authentic notebooks of the debates of the Economic Committee under the leadership of Istvan Varga during the spring of 1957 see daylight for the first time, and parts of Tibor Liska's handwritten work, "Okonosztat" can be identified. From this volume we can form a picture of the development and conception of the reform of 1968. The introduction is written by Laszlo Szamuely, chief associate of the World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the studies and debate writings were selected by him as well. We talked with the well known economist about the journey thus far and the timeliness of continuing the development of reform.

Pathfinding steps

[Question] Although it may seem formal to inquire about terminological questions instead of socioeconomic processes, I still feel that this question is important: why does the Hungarian economic technical literature consistently use the expression mechanism reform instead of the elsewhere emphasized adjustment, perfection or modernization?

[Answer] You have touched on not a formal, but a very essential scientific insight. The concept of an economic mechanism is of Hungarian origin; it was first used in 1954 for internal matters by Sandor Kopatsy, Ferenc Fekete and others, and has covered a rather stormy path until the present, before being granted civic rights in every socialist country. During the fifties and later, this coupling of words was considered heretical in many respects, since

its use implied that our practice is "not the best in the world", and the applied methods can and must be changed. What are we talking about? To our knowledge, economic mechanism is the concrete form of production conditions in a given society, that is, the operational methods of the economy.

It follows from this that socialist economy has not one but several, from time to time changing and modernizing operational systems. The term reflects at the same time the scientific idea and the increasingly popular practice in our economic politics, that the shortcomings of socialist economy cannot be narrowed down to merely organization or organizational, that is, planning or leadership concerns, but that in order to progress, the total components of economic direction, the actual situation and interests of the persons involved in economic life, in one word: economic mechanism must be modified.

[Question] It is evident in the study volume also, that the more or less successful replanting of the scientific debates of the reform and its results into practice into the majority of socialist countries was begun at the same time, then faded and intensified once more. It seems that around the middle of the fifties, Hungarian economic thought accepted a pioneering role after all in the formulation and publicizing of problems.

[Answer] A kind of timely freshness could be felt: a few months earlier in our case, as early as the summer of 1954, the first articles referring to the mechanism debates saw daylight, partly as a result of the self-critical atmosphere following the June 1953 decision of the Central Committee. But I don't attribute undue theoretical significance to this, even less because the contemporary Polish, Soviet, and German Democratic Republic economic research walked in the same shoes for the most part. It is true, however, that as a result of the scientific and social debates between 1954 and 1956, the essence of Hungarian economic reform thought was crystallized, the model of plan- and market-combination economic direction and organization. I feel it is very important to put this down in writing: the idea of socialist market economy was not "warmed up" by citizen economists, but by older communist specialists, youths raised by the system in Marxism who recognized the significance of the relationship between goods and money and the necessity of its practical application on the basis of analyzing socioeconomic practice. It was not the fault of this research guard that as a result of the known political deformations not many of their proposed solutions were put into practice during these years.

[Question] The first wave of domestic mechanism debates peaked in 1957, in the proposals of the economic committee lead by Istvan Varga. In your opinion why was it followed by an "ebbing"; why didn't they try to put into practice immediately the ideas that were revived in a more mature form in 1968?

[Answer] It is a historical fact, that the preparation of the comprehensive mechanism reform was not begun by specialists until November 1956, partly of their own initiative, partly commissioned by the newly formed party and state leadership. This is how the common proposal of the six specialists employed in the central economic directive organizations came into existence regarding the new system of industrial economic direction at the end of 1956. However this proposal soon became one of the work documents of the economic committee

brought into existence by the regime, where the different reform programs were completed in spring, 1957, as a result of feverish work. The party and state leadership delegated the best experts to the committee, but it was obvious from the beginning that this work was characterized by hypocrisy.

It may be seen from different documents that the merits of these reform plans were not discussed by any regimental organization or standard political body. In my opinion the decision was rather connected to international, political motives, factors outside of the economy. But a part was also played by the fact that the reform was no longer a pressing matter, due to the quick economic recovery facilitated by significant Soviet economic aid. And although the idea of comprehensive economic reform was removed from the daily agenda for several years, during the following decade it was not "normalization" but the process of a true and proven lasting economic consolidation that was begun. The categories of goods and money achieved civic rights, material interests and the principle of independence of farmers began to prevail. Most significantly this took the place of the system surrendered in the agricultural section during October 1956, which may be demonstrated in contractual and free buying-up prices, and later in successful collectivism, which, among others, laid one of the socioeconomic bases for the 1968 reform.

Internal pressure

[Question] By the way: for the most part the socialist countries resort to the various instruments of mechanism reform when there are difficulties in the economy. This was typical of the fifties as well as of the present. It seems that the Hungarian reform of 1968 was an exception, because it could be introduced in one prosperous period.

[Answer] Our historical memory is misleading, and from the distance of 20 years the picture is blurred. That is, it can be proven for a fact that between 1962 and 1968 the extensively growing reserves of the Hungarian economy, similar to those of the other socialist countries, ran out of breath: supplies deteriorated, increase in production slowed, and foreign debts piled up. Because of this, in almost every friendly country, but especially in the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and in Czechoslovakia, a new wave of reforms was begun.

This was favorable to the Hungarian reform endeavors also. But the role of internal economic pressure cannot be neglected either. However, it is unquestionable that the 1968 reform was initiated into a society that breathed more freely, was more open to the world and was of a good general disposition. The democratization of social life that was begun in the early sixties played a large role in this. For me, the success of the 1968 reform has a message for today in this sense also: the reform of the national economy cannot be separated from the modernization of the political institutional system. These processes are built upon and strengthen one another, or reduce one another in case of a lack in either.

[Question] Between 1954 and 1957 several exciting scientific publications appeared that aroused international attention. But during the period prior to the initiation of the reform there were relatively few public polemics, and it

may be read in the documents that the decision making bodies were also primarily disputing the practical, that is partial questions. What was the reason for this?

[Answer] It seems that the decision on the conceptual, "big" questions was quickened and made relatively easy by the rich and varied domestic experiences of the previous ten years, and the favorable development of international conditions. This is marked by the dates as well, that is, the final decisions about the 1968 reform were made in 1966. And while there was no public debate about the basic concept of the reform, the experts in the work committees argued sharply with each other. The basic question was this: should the economic direction retain its form of planned command, or according to its name, truly like a new economic mechanism, choose the path of a centrally planned and controlled market economy? The problem shared the secretariat of the mechanism committee, too, so finally they prepared a double alternative proposal. In my opinion three factors played a part in the fact that finally the "hard" version was accepted; despite its faults and inconsistencies the Central Committee decided upon the creation of one type of socialist market economy. Besides the already mentioned favorable factors, there was a great readiness in politics to be receptive and active in the weighing of professional arguments.

Successes, failures

[Question] After two decades, knowing our successes and failures and having analyzed the aspirations of the other socialist countries, how can the theoretical balance of economic reform be delineated?

[Answer] If we examine the period between 1968 and 1978, the history of economic mechanism mostly proves that a new, third variety of socialist planned economy came into existence in Hungary, besides the familiar central planned directive and self directed types of economic systems. These days perhaps the outlines of a fourth solution, the Chinese model, are becoming distinct. Our accomplishments have developed partly as the result of purposeful activity, partly consciously assumed compromises, neglect and disregard for significant factors that was proven erroneous, as well as unforeseen, unforeseeable developments.

I consider the most significant step forward to be that planned economy without centralized natural plan directives has become a reality. Similarly, changing to enterprises trading in the means of production from the earlier natural controlled economic distribution, departs from the practice of other socialist countries and strengthens market relations.

The unique, almost completely fulfilled characteristic of the Hungarian reform concept, despite detours and retreats, is the acknowledgment of the many sectors of the economy. The other important ambition of the mechanism reform, that of uniting the domestic and foreign markets, became a reality in the least consistent manner. Actually, the weaknesses in our ambitions arose from the contradictory realization of the reform concept's strong points, that is, from neglecting the necessary reform steps that were not recognized in time. Among these, too, I consider it a determining factor that the 1968 reform left the initiation and financing of the investment decisions, in actual practice,

in the sphere of authority of centralized state organizations. A restraining factor on the same level as this sphere of problems is the fact that the traditional institutional system of economic management was not modified then, probably as a result of conscious political consideration. A condition for the initiation of the reform was that the modification of the rules of play of economic life would not endanger political stability and consolidation. We had to give up in advance, even if only for existential reasons, the possibility that the reform might turn the workers in political and state economic spheres against itself. These one sided solutions, besides many other reasons, led to the standstill at the beginning of the seventies. This is not a unique phenomenon: a cyclical tendency can be observed in the reforms of socialist countries.

[Question] These days the reforms are again on the daily agenda in socialist countries. Within this, what kind of continuation is promised and can be hoped for in our country?

[Answer] I believe that in the midst of our relationships the question is not that of the existence or nonexistence of the reform, but rather, with what consistency and within what length of time politics will "undertake" the next reform steps, and to what extent it will organize them into a unified process. It would also be important that the reform make a wider "opening" in the direction of other regions of society and public life, besides the until now rather pragmatically handled economic questions. This would require the systematic reconciliation of interests, the continued democratization of socioeconomic life. In the preparation of this volume I wanted to serve the following goal: that knowing the mechanism debates of the past decades, we might better be able to face our past. In the comprehensive, sociopolitical learning process of the reform, we can avoid the failures, and in this way alleviate the new tensions that are a part of progress.

12932

CSO: 2500/62

ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE TRADING HOUSE DESCRIBED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 42, 16 Oct 86 p 9

[Article by "rg": "Ramovill and Associates: Cooperative Trading House Formed"]

[Text] So far the Trade-Coop deposit association is a unique undertaking in the Hungarian economy. It was created by 118 cooperatives, enterprises and financial institutions with a starting capital of 630 million forints. This is the first company to satisfy the trading house conditions fixed in the regulations and thus the first in the country to have the right to those preferences which are intended to encourage the development of many-sided trading house activity.

As we learned from Janos Karlovits, director of the Ramovill Cooperative Enterprise and chairman of the directing council of Trade-Coop, the process of formation progressed for a while on two tracks. Like many other firms the leadership of Ramovill was thinking of turning the entire cooperative enterprise into a trading house, for by virtue of the licenses and possibly capital which could be obtained there would be an opportunity for much more dynamic development. On the other hand a question had arisen in the OKISZ [National Federation of Artisan Cooperatives] center: How might it be possible to promote the ideas of the industrial cooperatives and aid their realization, including the conducting on their own of the export of many small consignments? The OKISZ was also willing to devote significant capital to this.

The two initiatives met with one another. Ramovill became the organizer and one of the largest share-holders of the trading house which was being formed. The OKISZ provided 150 million forints for the base capital and undertook to match from its own resources in nonrepayable form the capital contribution of every single cooperative or cooperative enterprise. So finally the 94 cooperatives and the OKISZ paid in a total of 462.76 million forints as cooperative capital (not counting the capital deposit of the Industrial Cooperative Development Bank which is one of the founders). Twenty state enterprises—including seven specialized foreign trade enterprises—and three financial institutions joined Trade-Coop. The largest share-holder is the OKISZ, with 150 million forints, but it indicated that it did not want to participate in the practical work of the directing council. Except for it the largest capital owners are Ramovill and the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank, with

payments of 30 million forints each, but there is a small cooperative which originally contributed to the undertaking with a total of 50,000 forints and has a capital interest of 100,000 forints thanks to the matching contribution of the OKISZ. The market itself supported the demand for Trade-Coop in that so many managing units devoted such large sums to it.

But the 630 million forints is only the starting capital in the strict sense of the word because thanks to the trading house preferences this sum will probably grow to about 750-800 million forints by the beginning of next year. According to the regulations the founding enterprises can retain out of taxes 5 percent of the gross profit, to a maximum of one third of their contribution to the deposit capital, if they pay this sum into the trading house. In the case of foreign trade enterprises this can be 10 percent, to 100 percent of their deposit contribution.

Actually this can be regarded as a preference going to the founders. But the "newborn" also participates in the concessions. In the first year of its operation the trading house is exempt from the income tax, in the second year the concession is 50 percent and in the third it is 25 percent.

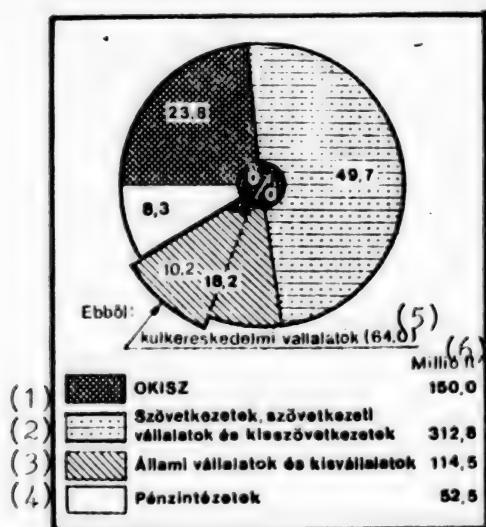
For the time being Trade-Coop is a deposit association, but only until the appearance of the new commercial regulations. The intention is to transform it into a joint stock company at the first opportunity. It will be open to others also in the future but those who join after it is founded will not get the material support of the OKISZ. According to the founding session the company will begin its activity on 1 January 1987, and it is expected to work with 40-50 people at first. According to the plans turnover must reach 3-4 billion forints within 3 years.

The company has obtained approval in principle from all chief authorities for its operation and for the preferences, and within the past few days it submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Trade a request for independent foreign trade rights. It is requesting the same rights as are exercised by the 38 enterprises for which the main rule on the convertible accounting market is a parallel foreign trade right (naturally in products which do not figure on the export list).

According to the goals of Trade-Coop it intends to undertake a coordinating role primarily among industrial cooperatives with a concentration of activities aiding and initiating production, financing production in some cases, taking care of the import and export necessary for production, organizing the market and researching demand. It intends to promote the initiatives of the cooperatives and in some cases to use its own initiative to make use of the free capacity of them. Actually it intends to take from the cooperatives the risks which they cannot assume due to their small size. In its foreign contacts it wants to rely on the market networks of the founding foreign trade enterprises, but in the longer term it plans to build up its own network.

Many things differentiate Trade-Coop from the trading house attempts in Hungary thus far. We have already said that the fact that more than 100 managing units joined reflects the recognition of the market. In these capital

poor days it is also a rarity that an enterprise can begin its activity with a billion. And what is the trait of a real trading house--and this is really happening for the first time in the Hungarian economy--is that it has close contacts with the financial institutions, it can feel behind it the banking sector present as an owner.



Distribution According to Participants of the Starting Property of the Trade-Coop Cooperative Trading House

Key:

1. OKISZ
2. Cooperatives, cooperative enterprises and small cooperatives
3. State enterprises and small enterprises
4. Financial institutions
5. Of this: foreign trade enterprises
6. Millions of forints

8984

CSO: 2500/39

PROGRESS IN CEMA-EEC RELATIONS REVIEWED

AU070939 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 86 p 5

[Rudolf Hoffman article: "CEMA-EEC: The Beginning of Talks"]

[Excerpts] A 3-day session of talks between experts representing CEMA and the EEC was recently held in Geneva. Even before the meeting took place the head of the EEC delegation, John Manslen, said that the meeting might pave the way toward issuing a joint declaration--which would establish formal relations and create a framework for closer cooperation--toward the end of this year.

Although no official communique was issued after the meeting, EEC commission spokesmen in Brussels let it be known that the meeting was considered an important step in the intended direction. It is true that they stress that rapid progress toward the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation between the two organizations cannot be expected but, at the same time, they add that the Geneva meeting has made it possible, above all, for the EEC side to familiarize itself with CEMA intentions and to ask questions about a draft joint declaration that was earlier submitted by Vyacheslav Sychev, the CEMA general secretary.

The absence of formal and legal relations between the CEMA and the EEC for a number of years has slowed down the development of mutual contacts. This situation is at odds with the economic and productive capabilities of both groupings. These are the facts.

CEMA accounts for 33 percent of world industrial output and 10 percent of world trade. The corresponding figures for the EEC are 17 and 33 percent respectively. Yet trade between CEMA and the EEC accounts for barely 1.5 percent of international trade.

These low levels of trade and economic contacts also serve to strengthen the political division of Europe. Every right-minded European politician must realize that international trade and economic cooperation help to reduce international tensions and serve to build a climate of confidence in relations between East and West.

The decline of detente in East-West relations and the EEC governments' compliance with the American policy of confrontation and economic restrictions vis-a-vis Poland and the USSR toward the end of 1980 led to the discontinuation of negotiations between CEMA and the EEC.

That the American policy of economic blackmail against the USSR and Poland was a fiasco became apparent as early as 1983 when Washington, in the face of clear signs of a stabilization of political and economic life in Poland, altered the tactics which it had hitherto employed. The meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in 1985 was not without significance for the emergence of a "thaw" in East-West relations. This event created conditions for the resumption of dialogue.

With the shift toward detente in East-West relations, the governments of the EEC member-states are endeavouring to increase Western Europe's role in activating the process of detente and cooperation on our continent in accordance with the idea behind the slogan "nothing about us without us." The initiative launched by Gorbachev has, therefore, fallen on fertile ground.

As markets in the West are contracting, EEC economic circles are displaying a growing interest in the enormous market that CEMA represents.

All these factors have had a bearing on the resumption of EEC-CEMA dialog on establishing official relations. Letters have been exchanged between the leaderships of both economic formations and visits have been exchanged between official representatives of the formations.

/12858

CSO: 2600/187

COMPUTER SALES EXPANDING, PRICES REPORTED

Krakow Computer Store To Open

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 23 Sep 86 p 6

[Unsigned article: "Krakow to Have a Special Computer Store"]

[Text] By 1 November at the latest, the CSH (Central Scout Depot) in Krakow will open a special computer store at its Rynek Glowny (Main Market) 5 location. It will be one of 8 such scout organization outlets in Poland. They are to market the Western-made Timex and Spectravideo products. The Timex TC 2048 will retail for 106,000 zlotys, and the Spectravideo SVI-738 for 440,000 zlotys (the latter is aimed at the workplace, inasmuch as the SVI-738 is a professional computer). The entire range of necessary peripherals will also be marketed, of course, including disk drives, printers, cassette recorders, joysticks, diskettes, and black-and-white and color monitors. The prices of these items admittedly are not low, but even so it is more economical to buy them in a CSH store than on the open market or in a commission shop. The customer does receive new equipment, the right to return it if he is not satisfied with it, and, what is most important, a guarantee (any repairs needed will be made at the only Timex and Spectravideo service facility in Poland, in Lublin).

The CSH is training its personnel for proper handling of complaints and sale of this electronic equipment. On 11 October CSH employees who have been given special training will return from Warsaw to take their places behind the counter of the computer store. Computer experts hired for the purpose will assist in demonstrating the capabilities of this computer equipment. This should assure a high level of customer service. "However," this is not the limit of our capabilities," says CSH director Zbigniew Martyna. "There is a dream, and not just ours, of opening a large computer showroom in Krakow where it will be possible to display and advertise computers as well as deal in them. We even have a suitable location already, a long unused warehouse on Dietl Street. We have already held discussions with the deputy mayor of Krakow, B. Guzik, and with the commercial department of Nicholas Copernicus University. I don't want to jinx the project, but I think I can say that our efforts will be successful."

If the director's dream really does come true, Krakow and its hundreds (we can boldly assume) of residents in the grip of the computer craze will have a genuine special computer showroom. For the time being, preparations are

under way for opening the computer store in Rynek Glowny. This newspaper will inform its readers of the store opening date.

Wroclaw Reports New Store

Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 25 Sep 86 p 6

[Unsigned article: "At the Sign of the Scout Badge: Computer Showroom Coming Soon"]

[Text] First it was the Lada, then computers went on sale at this store toward the end of June, as was reported in GAZETA ROBOTNICZA. In the near future, though, the Domar merchants will have a competitor. As we can see, things are beginning to happen on the computer market in Wroclaw.

Toward the end of October computers will start appearing at the Central Scout Depot in Plac Grunwaldzki (Grunwald Square). It will be one of eight CSH retail outlets in Poland to market this equipment, which has been very popular in Poland for several years.

The store in Plac Grunwaldzki is closed this week. The stock present in this store is being taken to other locations. Repainting and furnishing of the premises are to begin by the end of September, and burglarproofing equipment is to be installed. The Wroclaw division of the Scout Depot has already hired knowledgeable personnel. Work toward opening the first genuine computer showroom in Wroclaw is in full swing.

The Central Scout Depot will begin its operations by marketing computers made by two foreign firms, Timex in the United States and Spectravideo in Japan. This decision was made after consultations with a number of experts who make their living with electronics. Both companies are prominent manufacturers, although on our market they are surely much less well known than Sinclair, Commodore, or Amstrad. American-made TC 2048 computers are coming to the shop which displays a scout badge sign. They will go on sale at 106,000 zlotys each, at least 10,000 zlotys cheaper than in commission shops or on the open market. In addition, RDD 3 disk drives, printers, and cassette recorders will be available at the scout computer showroom. Like the computer, all these items are made by Timex.

The Spectravideo equipment offered for sale will be the SVI-728 microcomputer, which will retail for 440,000 zlotys. This price is not cheap, but this equipment can be used on a large scale in many plants and enterprises. It is a computer operated with software standard for all Japanese microcomputer equipment. As in the case of the American-made equipment, the CSH store in Wroclaw will market equipment made by the original manufacturer, that is, BW 112 5.25-inch disk drives, color monitors, GLP Centronics-compatible printers, cassette recorders, and 64-kilobyte external memory cards. A plotter made by Sony, a device needed for making drawings and graphs, will also be available. It should also be pointed out that the SVI-728 has almost all the necessary interfaces and disk drives built in.

Microcomputer marketing is something entirely new for the Central Scout Depot. Trade representatives of this enterprise believe, however, that everything will turn out well. They also expect to widen their product range,

especially since an increasing number of companies are being established in Poland to produce microcomputer hardware and software. They also want in the future to market the Polish-made Junior, which is currently in the design stage.

A very important piece of information for persons going to the CSH store with the intention of buying microcomputer equipment is that a guarantee is given for the equipment sold here. In addition, the Scout Depot will provide manufacturer service support. Consequently, it is not a matter of buying a pig in a poke as is the case with the open market or commission shops.

In 1987 the Wroclaw division of CSH also wants to institute scout computer meets based on the equipment available at the new retail outlet. Members of the best scout troops in Wroclaw will be able to use them.

Warsaw Weekly Prices Published

Warsaw VETO in Polish No 41, 12 Oct 86 p 10

[Excerpt from article by Jerzy Zawadzki: "Computer Prices"]

[Text] Today we would like to discuss a computer which people who have been frightened off by the high cost of the IBM PC and its clones will surely rush out to buy.

It is the Amstrad model, the PC-1512. Long awaited by customers, it has finally seen the light of day. This took place on 2 September 1986 at the major computer exhibit in London, the Personal Computer World Show. At this exhibit the head of the firm, Alan M. Sugar, personally unveiled at a press conference a computer that will surely be a 1986/1987 hit, mainly because of its low cost. It is a sure bet that Polish holders of foreign exchange accounts will flock to it, and more than one Polish business will surely try to import it into Poland.

The basic version of the computer is to retail for 399 pounds in Great Britain. This price does not include a value-added tax of 14 percent. At the current dollar exchange rate, the PC-1512 costs around \$600. Even at the extreme black market rates, that is, around 1,000 zlotys to the dollar (this is the average conversion factor in free-market pricing of computer equipment), this comes to about 600,000 zlotys. This price for a computer compatible with the IBM PC is unheard of on the Polish market.

So it appears that at relatively moderate cost a buyer can obtain a basic set of equipment previously reserved for people with hefty bank accounts. This also indicates that Amstrad has broken the Singapore and Taiwan monopoly on production and marketing of cheap IBM PC clones. Its products are to be even cheaper. If they are as trouble-free as the CPC-6128, for example, they will truly be a huge success.

Following are the most recent market quotations for microcomputer equipment (Grzybowska Street school).

Amstrad CPC-464 with green-screen monitor	210,000 zlotys
Amstrad CPC-464 with color monitor	no quotation
Amstrad CPC-6128 with green-screen monitor	450,000 zlotys
Amstrad CPC-6128 with color monitor	no quotation
Commodore 114	50,000 zlotys
Commodore Plus 4	130,000 zlotys
Commodore 16 (with cassette recorder)	110,000 zlotys
Commodore 128	300,000 zlotys
Commodore 128D	no quotation
Commodore VIC-20	85,000 zlotys
Commodore 1541 (disk drive)	180,000 zlotys
Commodore 64	170,000 zlotys
Quickshot II Joystick	3,000-9,000 zlotys
Atari 800 XL	95,000 zlotys
ZX Spectrum Plus	130,000 zlotys
ZX Spectrum 128 K	190,000 zlotys
5-1/4-inch SS, DD diskettes	1,600 zlotys

More and more commonly the cheaper computers are being marketed with cassette recorders, programs recorded on cassette tapes, joysticks, and the like. This product is obviously cheaper, but not always attractive. The cassette recorder offered for sale sometimes has a poorly adjusted read/write head, while the tapes provided are worn and bent, or other defects are present.

This ready market for computers may be interpreted as the result of a search for more professional equipment and better software. The Amstrad continues to be in great demand. The Amstrad model CPC-464 is bought more for playing games with (the CPC-464 with color monitor is much sought after) and the CPC-6128. But the real hit is the Commodore 128. Although the price of the 128 has remained at the same level, there are very many people willing to buy it.

All this shows that we have our first lesson in microcomputer education behind us now.

PC's Available Through British Firm

Warsaw VETO in Polish No 43, 26 Oct 86 p 10

[Excerpt from article by Jerzy Zawadzki: "Computer Prices"]

[Text] In issue 38 of VETO I quoted the prices of Amstrad computer equipment marketed by the mail-order firm Polanglia. Here I want to add to the information given in that issue.

First of all, it must be stated that Polanglia does not collect an additional charge of 20 pounds for shipping equipment to other cities in Poland. This charge is collected immediately by the Hartwig shipping company (around 10,000 zlotys for shipping from London to Warsaw or from London to another city in Poland). A free warranty repair service has been instituted. Consequently, the percentage of returns of damaged Amstrads is the lowest among the major brands of computers imported into Poland (it has been 23 percent for the ZX Spectrum). On the other hand, post-warranty service is possible only if the buyer decides to pay an additional 50 pounds when ordering. In most cases buyers do not do this, possibly because they expect to sell (or exchange) their Amstrad for another computer.

Spare parts for the Amstrads may possibly be bought for foreign currency exchanged at Pewex stores or at the recently opened Tandy booth in the Feniks Commerical Center in Warsaw. There are also plans for building a consignment warehouse, something which will greatly speed up the computer delivery process, and especially exchange of damaged for new equipment.

Mail-order sale of the new Amstrad PC-1512 compatible with the IBM PC/XT is still doubtful. The owner of the company, Andrzej Lukomski, is applying for the appropriate export license.

To wind up this topic, we cite the following items added to the Polanglia price list.

CPC-6123 C 128-KB computer with color monitor	360 pounds
CPC-6128 G 128-KB computer with green-screen monitor	275 pounds
FD-1 additional disk drive with cable (for the 6128)	110 pounds
LP-1 light pen (for the 464)	20 pounds
JY joystick	15 pounds

(This is strange. The same joystick costs \$6.50 in the Pewex store.)

Star SG-10 printer with cable	125 pounds
Star SG-15 printer with cable	330 pounds

(The same printer costs 950,000 to 1.1 million zlotys in a Bomis store.)

Following are quotations from mid-October at the Stodola in Warsaw.

Commodore 128	around 300,000 zlotys
Commodore-16 + 1531 cassette recorder	60,000 zlotys
Sharp C-152 (cassette recorder)	32,000 zlotys
Amstrad CPC-6128 with green-screen monitor	450,000 zlotys
Atari 130 XE	170,000 zlotys
Spectrum 128 + 2 original programs recorded on cassette	200,000 zlotys
Panasonic 3-inch diskettes	5,500 zlotys
Multilife 5-1/4-inch diskettes (10-pack)	11,000 zlotys
Diskette library cases (Polish-made)	5,000-10,000 zlotys
Light pen for ZX Spectrum with cassette program	3,000 zlotys
Game instructions (cost per xeroxed page)	50-150 zlotys
The Goonies (Atari version)	1,000 zlotys
Strip Poker (Atari version)	1,000 zlotys
Z80A DMA channel	15,000 zlotys
Z80A s10 V-24 interface	10,000 zlotys
EPROM-27128	5,000 zlotys
Z80A BCTC clock system	5,000 zlotys

My last trip to the Stodola strengthened my conviction that an increasing number of owners of a "stripped down" C-128 (without a disk drive) are selling their computers to buy a "diesel," that is, a C-128D (version with built-in 1571 disk drive). Unfortunately, this cannot be done for the time being. This model is truly unique, and up to this point no one has offered it for sale.

6115

CS0:2600/131

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES BUDGET, FLAG USE

LD270518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT
26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 November (TANJUG)--The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today decided that the form, content and conditions of the use of flags of Yugoslavia's nationalities would be regulated by the federal law. A proposal for this regulation will be prepared within 30 days by the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations, because it is the SFRY Assembly which has been working on the solution of this important and sensitive issue up to now.

The Federal Chamber's decision, passed in connection with a 3-year-old initiative of the Serbian Assembly whereby the use of flags of our nationalities should be uniformly regulated throughout the country, enables the establishment of rights and responsibilities in the areas in which abuse has led to intranational conflicts.

It is a well-known fact that as early as 1969 at the congress of the Yugoslav communist party, Comrade Tito requested the regulation of the use of flags of the nationalities.

The Federal Chamber today also adopted a draft budget of the federation for next year which should amount to 1,971.6 billion dinars; that is, 37.3 percent more than this year.

Radovan Makic, member of the FEC, briefed the delegates on the draft federal budget, while Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, spoke about the use of resources for the Yugoslav People's Army and its needs for next year.

The only one to take the floor in connection with the draft budget was Redzep Hamiti, who proposed that next year's budget be increased by 24 billion dinars and thus amount to 1,995.3 billion dinars.

This is the stand of the Kosovo Assembly, which considers that the federation should take on the payment of annuities due for Feronikl of Glogovac, 6.8 billion dinars; (?ZTO) of Pristina, 2.3 billion; Batlava, 1.18 billion; the Radnojcic hydrosystem 1.12 billion; and the self-managing interest community for roads, 168 million dinars.

In order for Kosovo to secure the average amount of supplementary resources, as it did in the previous 5-year period, the Provincial Assembly considers that the budget should provide a further 10.7 billion dinars. It has also been requested to cover the differences between the agreed rate of interest and the rate of interest at which bank credits are invested in Kosovo work organizations for working assets.

The delegates were in no dilemma regarding the Serbian Assembly's initiative on the regulation of the use of flags of the nationalities, stating that there should be a uniform solution to the issue applying to the entire country. However, views differed as to whether this should be regulated by an accord of the republics and provinces or by a federal law. According to a representative of the Legislative-Legal Commission, both solutions are in keeping with the constitution. Branko Kostic, member of the commission, and its chairman Petar Starcevic thought that the federal law was a speedier and more effective solution.

After the intervention of Federal Chamber President Milka Gligorijevic-Takeva, that the chamber should decide today on a type of document that would regulate the use of flags of nationalities, the delegates voted for the law.

The symbol that will mark Yugoslav sovereignty and integrity on the flags of the nationalities as well as the conditions of use of these flags will be discussed when the draft law is prepared.

The majority of the delegates voted in favor of the law on nationalities' flags to be prepared by the committee for Sociopolitical Relations, while Radivoje Scekcic and Jusuf Jusuf Keljmendi requested that this be the responsibility of the FEC.

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CSO: 2800/67

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEETS

LD270453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT
26 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 November (TANJUG)--The majority of delegates in the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces estimated today that a 1-year application of the foreign exchange law was too short a time to be able to make a realistic judgment on its value. The delegates stressed, however, that this regulation had been implemented in unfavorable conditions, above all because of a high inflation rate that reduced interest for a foreign buyer, and all this was reflected in export results.

Though this is the first time in 6 years that the foreign exchange market recorded an increase in foreign exchange turnover by (?\$5.8) million, this amount was only a 15 percent part of the country's total payments abroad. In the 10 months of this year they amounted to \$7.5 billion, out of which \$3.9 billion went to the payments of debts and \$3.5 billion to other current debts to the world.

Putting forward these statistics, FEC member Mito Pejovski pointed out the government's assessment that the difficulties did not originate from the foreign exchange law itself, but from failures and shortcomings concerning its application. In this way work organizations were allowed to import more than they could afford. In addition to this, as he put it, transitional debts (which occur every year), this time amounted to about \$1.5 billion, out of which \$750 million referred to letters of credit opened at the end of last year. The main aim of the proposed minor changes in the foreign exchange law is to ensure a mechanism for a better coordination of rights and possibilities of payments abroad.

The delegates today also demanded an explanation about the tragic incident in the Gulf of Trieste, when the captain of the "Aurora" ship lost his life fishing in the prohibited territorial waters of Yugoslavia. In this connection they stressed that the way in which the incident had been presented to the Italian public was unacceptable. The Italian press overlooked the fact that the incident took place in Yugoslav territorial waters; it was therefore the consequence of a striking violation of the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, as well as of the "Aurora" captain's refusal to obey the Yugoslav security organs.

The committee stressed that such incidents have been on the increase, bearing in mind that only 2 days after this tragic incident a similar violation of Yugoslav territorial waters was recorded, but without a tragic outcome. The delegates also noted that these and similar events should not disturb good-neighborly relations.

The delegates adopted a platform on the continuation of negotiations with the EEC about the renewal of provisions on the SFRY-EEC trade. In this connection they noted that the stands on continuation of negotiations contained in the EEC Commission mandate remained unjustifiably restrictive. They do not accommodate the basic Yugoslav demands for the improvement of the access of our commodities onto the EEC market. The EEC's offer to negotiate does not reflect orientations expressed in bilateral contacts between Yugoslavia and the EEC member-countries.

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CSO: 2800/67

FEC EXAMINES SMALL BUSINESS, POLLUTION PROBLEMS

LD290644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT
28 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 November (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council, at sessions held last night and today (presided over by Branko Mikulic and Janez Zemljarić), has examined problems arising in connection with small businesses. It was assessed that it was necessary to accelerate the adoption of an agreement on the uniform regulation of conditions and ways of carrying out activities through independent private work, with resources owned by citizens, via contractual organizations and pooling in cooperatives, the draft of which has already been drawn up by the Federal Executive Council. The possibility of predicting in the balance of payments the volume of foreign currency funds for financing imports of basic resources not manufactured in this country and which would be utilized by small businesses will be examined. It is also suggested that there should be a simplification of the bookkeeping records and financial transactions in these activities. It is also essential that sociopolitical communities, in particular municipalities, should draw up specific programs for the development of small businesses, and reexamine their regulations and rationalize the procedures for the construction and use of business premises for their needs.

In the draft of this agreement, according to the Federal Secretariat for Information, it is proposed that organizations carrying out activities through independent private work may employ up to 10 workers. Also specified are the types of structures that can be built in tourism and catering with the funds of citizens, such as hotels, motels, nightclubs and bars, and tourist agencies.

The Federal Executive Council, which also examined a report on the pollution of the Ibar with heavy metals was informed that the authorized inspectorate in Kosovo has forbidden the operation of the Trepca factories in Titova Mitrovica which are emitting polluted waste into the river, and that criminal charges have been brought against the polluter.

The Federal Executive Council decided that the decision on the ban on the operation of these factories must be adhered to until equipment is ready and in operation for cleaning the water, which, it has been established, was the cause of the increased pollution of the Ibar this November.

A report was also examined and approved on the realization of Yugoslavia's projected balance of trade from the beginning of the year until the end of September. In this connection it was assessed that the measures and activities taken could not have yielded positive results because of the short period of their operation. It can, however, be expected that by the end of the year they will nevertheless contribute to halting the unfavorable trends in the export of goods.

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CSO: 2800/67

OECD REVIEWS CURRENT, LONG-TERM ECONOMIC POLICY

LD270054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, 26 November (TANJUG)---At a regular annual meeting here today with Yugoslav Government representatives, members of the economic and development review committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) positively assessed Yugoslavia's current and long-term economic policy. The talks at the Paris headquarters of the OECD were devoted to the present economic situation in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav Government member Oskar Kovac, who heads the delegation, informed the committee that economic results in Yugoslavia this year, though still unsatisfactory, were better than in the few preceding years.

He set out figures showing that, for the first time after half a decade of stagnation, Yugoslavia will record a 3.7 percent real growth in gross domestic product, more than in the last five years together. In addition, Yugoslavia expects a \$400 million balance of payments surplus with the hard currency area, and rises in labour productivity and employment, Kovac said.

Kovac set out that increasing production, above all for export, enhancing labour productivity and efficiency in the economy, and substantially curbing inflation would be the priorities of Yugoslavia's economic policy next year. He underlined, however, that Yugoslavia would not freeze wages and prices in order to decrease inflation, but would instead opt for balancing non-economic spending and wages with production growth. He added that investment in non-economic facilities would be restricted.

He agreed with the committee that regional insularity, an inadequately efficient banking system, poor control over money supply growth and the nominal national income were major problems in the Yugoslav economy and pointed out that they would be mainly overcome when the federal parliament passes new legislation by the end of the year.

Kovac stressed that the directions of Yugoslav economic reforms will largely correspond to the recommendations given in the OECD Secretariat's study on economic trends in Yugoslavia. "In many aspects, the changes which we are preparing are broader and more radical than those recommended by the OECD," concluded Kovac.

ARMY EXPORTS EXCEED TOURISM EARNINGS

AU221653 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 86 p 10

[Milorad Komrakov report "The Army Also Harvests Foreign Exchange"]

[Excerpts] By selling arms and military equipment abroad, our army returns to the economy and society a major party of the resources they invest in it and contributes considerably to the country's balance of payments. Through exports, the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] proves that the opinion that everything earmarked for the armed forces is simply gone, is wrong. The value of arms and military equipment that the YPA sold in the world last year totalled \$1.8 billion! Therefore, it earned more than Yugoslav tourism did, which has contributed \$1.15 billion to the social treasury.

Continuing To Export

"The average annual value of the exports of arms and military equipment and of investment projects abroad during the past 5-year period totalled about \$1.4 billion," Miodrag Radovanovic, assistant director of the Federal Direction for Trade in and Reserves of Special Purpose Products, says. "The annual rate of increase in exports was 17 percent, and of employment in military industry work organizations was about 5.9 percent. We are expecting a similar trend of exports increase in the 1986-1990 period too," Radovanovic said and added that in the past period, exports of the military industry were four times as large as its imports.

At the permanent exhibition of Yugoslav arms and military equipment in Nikinci, a foreign customer may learn about the characteristics of 400 items of military hardware [borbena sredstva], which in 90 percent of cases are produced in our factories. Only 10 percent of this hardware is produced partially or completely on the basis of foreign licenses. About 75 percent of the existing technology used is of a universal nature, and only the remaining 25 percent is specific military technology.

In order that we may reach exports of about \$1.8 billion and more, we must import a certain quantity of production materials, parts, and equipment for more complex weapons systems, Miodrag Radovanovic said. For this purpose we allocate annually about one quarter of the sum earned from exports. Further in our production of export goods, we must change our selection in favor of more complicated combat means, for the world market is more and more saturated with conventional weapons, which are therefore more and more difficult to sell. The YPA possesses both the brains and the ability to do it.

BRIEFS

IRAQI ENERGY CONTRACT--Baghdad, 23 November (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav enterprise Energoinvest today signed a contract with Iraq to build three electric power substations, valued at \$25 million. The contract was signed by Iraqi Minister of Industry and Minerals Subhi Yasin Khudayr and Energoinvest Director General Dragutin Kosovac. The Iraqi minister expressed his government's satisfaction with the cooperation with Energoinvest to date. Three months ago, the Yugoslav enterprise contracted to design and build a 260-km-long power line, valued at \$17.5 million. Today's signing of the contract is a result of two-year negotiations between Energoinvest and the Iraqi state organization for electricity. The contract was won in strong competition with West European and South Korean firms. Since the beginning of 1986, Energoinvest contracted with Iraq to deliver goods and carry out capital development projects valued at over \$54 million. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 23 Nov 86 LD] /12858

CSSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Belgrade, 25 November (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Czechoslovak trade stood at around \$959 million worth in the ten months this year. Yugoslav exports in the period reached \$447.8 million worth. Yugoslavia's major export articles to Czechoslovakia are equipment, machine, construction and other tools, vessels, equipment and parts [word indistinct] installations, non-ferrous metals, chemical products and pharmaceuticals. Yugoslavia imports mostly machines and equipment for the chemical and textile industries, equipment for thermo-power plants, machine tools, cars, coking coal and ferrous metallurgy products. Export-import arrangements, based on so-called "m" arrangements [as received] on the exchange of metallurgical products, play a major role in the economic cooperation between the two countries. Under a protocol for this year, Yugoslav-Czechoslovak trade in goods and services is to reach one billion \$470 million next year, it is to be 5 percent higher than in 1986. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0815 GMT 25 Nov 86 LD]/12858

PRC INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--Belgrade, 28 November (TANJUG)--Yugoslav firms will participate in the realization of 64 projects in China in 1987. A protocol on Yugoslav-Chinese industrial cooperation, signed recently in Beijing, envisages joint realization of 16 projects in the machine-building, electronic equipment, woodworking and other industries. Yugoslav firms will also be engaged on the building of China's Shenumu-Shuexian rail line. Under countertrade deals, Yugoslav firms will supply equipment, machines or technology for 39 projects in return for Chinese consumer goods and other

products. Nine projects provide for delivery of Chinese equipment, machines and technology to the Yugoslav market in exchange for Yugoslav finished goods. The realization of these projects is expected to ensure further growth of bilateral trade in goods and services. Yugoslav-Chinese trade will total an estimated \$400 million this year and is expected to be about two billion dollars in both directions by 1990. Last year, the two countries traded \$150 million worth of goods and services. [Text]
[Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD] /12858

SFRY-ITALIAN COOPERATION--Portoroz, 28 November (TANJUG)--Participants in a just-closed session of the joint Yugoslav-Italian economic chamber, held in Portoroz, concluded that local-frontier cooperation between the two countries should be treated with special importance in order to increase total commodity trade. At the meeting it was stressed among other things that Italy will continue to support Yugoslavia in negotiations on the renewal of the agreement with the European community, which will be in force over the next five years. The value of Yugoslav-Italian trade in the first ten months of this year stood at a billion and \$474 million. A serious obstacle to wider trade between the two neighbouring countries are the protectionistic measures of the European twelve, which are particularly endangering the export of Yugoslav agricultural-food products. [Excerpt]
[Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD] /12858

CSO: 2800/67

WESTERN REPORTING ON SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ATTACKED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Psychological War--A Tool of Militarism"]

[Text] The psychological war waged by NATO's imperialist forces against the countries of the socialist community which is being systematically escalated is unprecedented in post-war history in its scope, intensity, technological capacity and coordinated strategies.

Today antagonistically motivated campaigns follow one after another in short intervals--peddling malicious fabrications about "violations" of human rights in socialist countries, about alleged persecution of the church, believers of "jazz-loving" embezzlers, spreading false rumors, let us say, about nonexistent training camps for international terrorists located somewhere in the vicinity of Karlovy Vary. Their common denominator is the fact that they always attack the political foundations of socialism. Their unifying factor is anti-communism and its very essence, anti-Sovietism.

In its principles of hostility psychological war is aimed against all socialist countries, against every individual communist party, against the tenets of proletarian and socialist internationalism, against progressive forces, peace and social justice, against all revolutionary, national liberation movements.

In this respect our country has gained ample experience over many years. Since the revolutionary events of 1948, it, too, has been the focus of constant attention from Western headquarters of psychological war. It was by no accident that in this conjunction Comrade Husak reminded the 17th Congress that "the CSSR is one of the countries exposed to particularly fierce attacks from anti-communist forces. Any lie is good for them if it slanders socialism, disparages our people's achievements, or falsifies our nation's history."

Lies as the primary means by which the headquarters of psychological war operate permeate the whole substance, structure and every sector of anti-communist crusades against socialism. The West German sociologist Knilli facetiously observed: "As compared with television directors (in the West) today, Goebbels was but an innocent fibber."

It is no secret that former CIA director A. Dulles made a no less characteristic comment on the situation: "Only several hundred persons can fit in a gas chamber, but millions of them can be poisoned with a lie. . ."

Haboring illusions and hopes that such means would deform socialist countries so much as to render their policies acceptable to the forces of international imperialism, US President Reagan challenged in June 1982 his Atlantic allies to apply psychological pressures (in their "crusade for freedom") as widely and unscrupulously as possible.

What is particularly typical for the current stage of the psychological war waged against socialist countries?

The militaristic elements in it are increasingly gaining strength and coming to the fore. If we analyze the campaigns against peace and detente, we can clearly see that the leaders of the military industrial complexes in NATO countries inspired them from the beginning to the end. The ideology of militarism stems from the predatory, voracious appetite of the imperialist bourgeoisie, as confirmed by Washington's invasion of peaceful Grenada or by its piratical air raids on Libya's towns.

The insatiable, rapacious interest of international monopolies in sources of raw materials and in markets, and in addition, the bourgeoisie's fear of changes taking place in the world and its attempts to resolve its own escalating conflicts to the detriment of socialism, have always lurked and are still lurking behind such risky and aggressive strategies.

For that reason, Washington and its allies today are stepping up their attempts to force socialism, and above all, the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries into extremely dismal external conditions and situation by feverishly launching the nuclear arms race and by extending it into space. For that reason, they are spreading and implementing in international relations their "philosophy" of power, an ideology idolizing aggression, brutality and violence. For that reason they are reaffirming the USA's "historical mission" to be always and everywhere the first. . . . droning refurbished tirades about the USA's alleged historical predestination to redeem and save the so-called free world from "communist expansion."

Another typical trait of psychological war in its current stage are the lies the hoodwinkers on the other side of the ocean tell not only to their enemies but also to their friends and allies, even to themselves. Half-truths, the verbal abuse of the representatives of socialism, fabrications, gross slander and mystifications have become a standard too of so-called high-level policy-making in the West. When one of the US president's spokesman was asked by the press whether the government had the right to lie, he stated: "I would not want to contend that there could be no such situation where it would be extremely difficult not to lie."

We do not have to search for examples in the past. Let us mention a recent event that is still fresh in our memory--the vicious disinformation campaign

against Libya aimed at destabilizing that state's sovereignty, at overthrowing its legitimate government, and at imposing in that country a system convenient to Washington. As it was later confirmed, the campaign was carefully planned and orchestrated, and contrary to all objective realities, the White House--in the person of the president and in public appearances of other prominent members of the government--joined it without any shame.

Here is another fact: how maliciously has Washington distorted and perverted the contents and objectives of the Reykjavik conference and Soviet disarmament proposals.

The purpose of the new wave of anti-Sovietism in NATO countries is to provide ideological and psychological justification for the gamble of militaristic circles wishing to regain their control over the world. The whole mechanism of imperialist psychological warfare is designed to persuade the public in the West that the "Soviet military threat" is growing, that close ties with the NATO are vital, and that the "star wars" program, which Washington calls "strategic defense initiative," is imperative.

Nevertheless, the objective is one thing, but its achievement is a quite different story because more and more people in the world are able to see on whose side the truth is. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's ideas about opportunities to achieve universal disarmament by the year 2000 can no longer be simply swept under the rug.

9004/13104
CSO: 2400/55

PARTY DAILY ON U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO IRAN

AU242341 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 86 p 7

[Krystyna Szelestowska commentary: "The Transaction"]

[Text] The transaction: The supply of arms in exchange for the release of American hostages in Lebanon is a fact that the whole world knows about today. It is a fact that President Reagan had to admit when he confirmed during a television address that he personally approved the initiation of secret negotiations and the supply of weapons to Iran. It is also known--the weekly NEWSWEEK of 17 November writes about this extensively--how military equipment and spare parts were supplied via Israel and with the help of chartered planes flown by Israeli pilots in return for, as the aforementioned NEWSWEEK states: "The Iranian premier's offer of assistance in freeing the American hostages within 24 hours of receiving a delivery of weapons."

Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Khorassani, one of the more influential politicians, stated publicly: "If our demands were met, especially those concerning arms, Iran could intervene with the kidnappers of the American hostages in Lebanon."

These demands have already been met. But in addition to casting something of a shadow over the joy surrounding the return of the American prisoners, it has also provoked a veritable political storm, which the daily THE GUARDIAN has called "Reagan's Iranian fracas."

At this point it is worth recalling that the President of the United States has loudly declared to all concerned that the United States would never conduct negotiations with terrorists. What is more, U.S. law prohibits the supply of weapons to any terrorist states and Washington has applied this label to the Republic of Iran on many occasions. It should also be added that the White House put pressure on its allies to impose a complete embargo on arms exports to Iran.

The end justifies the means--the White House behaves with this principle in mind and by doing so it places a large question mark over its credibility.

The Washington administration that launched an undeclared war against Libya, which was accused of conducting terrorism although no evidence was produced, has for many months been using ships and planes to send arms to a country that it also accuses of terrorism.

The U.S. policy has provoked an understandable shock and a feeling of distaste not only in the world but also in the United States. Jim Wright, the leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, compared the present situation with Watergate, which had so many far-reaching consequences. He also stated outright that "the President of the United States has violated American law." Many other politicians in the United States have expressed views of a similar tenor.

The allies have reacted sharply. The British daily THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote: "Reagan was responsible for placing the bomb under himself, but it has turned out that he has been manipulated by the same forces that destroyed President Carter. Reagan was elected partly so as to prevent another humiliation. As a result, the aura of confidence that surrounded the President no longer shines so brightly."

The transaction: Arms for the return of hostages will have repercussions in the foreign and primarily in the domestic spheres that it is still difficult to foresee. In the first sphere, the present administration has undermined its relations even with the most moderate and pro-American Arab states. The United States, which had declared its neutrality in the Iraq-Iran war at every possible opportunity, has decided to supply one of the sides in that bloody and protracted conflict with arms and spare parts.

In the case of Washington, the end really does justify the means. The United States does not want to accept that it has lost a guardian of the Persian Gulf following the departure of Shah Reza Pahlavi. It cannot accept the existence of bad relations with Iran, the most populous and most important state in the region. The strong desire to rebuild relations with Tehran lies at the bottom of the decision to supply arms to Tehran.

The supply of arms to Iran has given rise to a mood of tension in the United States. The situation came within a hairbreadth of political crisis in the White House and the resignation of Secretary of State Shultz. He described President Reagan's move as a "controversial decision" and incidentally, one about which the head of the American diplomatic corps had, as he admitted, "only fragmentary information."

Regardless of what the consequences of the American decisions to supply arms to Iran will be, one thing is absolutely certain. The Reagan government has not only destroyed the foundations of its mid-East policy but has also itself provided proof that there is a complete divergence between its deeds and its words and loudly publicized principles.

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CSO: 2600/185

WARSAW TV CRITICAL OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD262130 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 86

[No video available]

[Text] The storm caused by U.S. arms supplies to Iran is not just a storm in a tea cup, it is a scandal because, as the facts show, the President has broken his legal duty to inform Congress about changes in the foreign policy as laid down by Congress and established jointly with Congress; second, because he involved in these illegal operations the National Security Council, the CIA, and the so-called intermediaries from Israel; and finally, because the money earned in Iran was transferred to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, in order to purchase weapons. It is also known that some weapons were also sent directly to the counterrevolutionaries from Afghanistan. Finally, the deliveries of weapons contravene the principle of non-assistance to any of the combatants, for example Iraq or Iran.

What is more, the United States, for instance at the United Nations, solemnly promised to do everything in order to end this war. By supplying missiles, radar, ammunition and spare parts for planes and tanks, the United States clearly wanted to do everything they could to open up a way back into Iran in order to have in the future the role of a dominating force in this geo-strategically important point of the world. Iran, with its strategic geographical position and its oil, is the target which we must never lose. This was said at the height of the present scandal by former U.S. ambassador to Iran and former CIA chief Richard Helms.

The affair reminds one of Watergate. The President, just like during Watergate, claims that he did not have full information from his officials, and that what was done was done without his knowledge.

The first victims have already fallen. But the crime has not been punished although the act of indictment is quite obvious: The Reagan administration is proving its absolute hypocrisy, its interventionism and neoglobalism [neoglobalizm] as the supreme goal of its foreign policy.

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CSO: 2600/185

CATHOLIC WEEKLY ON SOCIOLOGISTS' CONGRESS

AU172114 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 44/45, 2-9 Nov 86 p 4

[Ludwik Dorn commentary: "The Congress of Sociologists"]

[Excerpts] The Seventh All-Poland congress of Sociologists, which should have been held in September 1985, was held in Wroclaw on 17 to 20 September 1986.

The main subject of the congress discussion was the present condition of Polish society--its integration and divisions. In this connection observers of the congress soon saw that the sociologists took the view that crises, conflicts, and divisions decisively preponderate over integrational tendencies. The sociologists also laid the main stress on the increasing disruption of social life into two areas--public and private--which observe different rules, values, and norms of conduct, and on the social divisions expressed in the phrase "us and them" and tried to analyze the upsurge of all these phenomena in the past few years.

The present interest of Polish sociologists in crises and conflicts differs from their preoccupation in the sixties and seventies, when they continued to develop a nonconflictive paradigm of the social sciences (this term was coined by the 1976 Krakow congress). The present interest is no doubt a considerable stride forward. Playing their public role of researchers and scientists, the sociologists have become aware of what is really taking place in the country and what they have been aware for a long time as ordinary private citizens.

The congress' presentation of the condition of Polish society was marked by some weaknesses, which were pointed out during the congress discussion. The first weakness was the concentration of efforts to describe social awareness, views, and attitudes and to rely heavily on public opinion poll results. However, it seems that what people do is just as important as what they think. Economic and demographic statistics are good sources of information about what people do, and sociologists should be able to interpret such information.

The second weakness was that attention was focused on the results of crises and conflicts such as anomie [anomia], disorganization, and disintegration,

and that equally important prospects for the social and political changes affecting the political system and society itself were ignored. Nothing was said about such factors and results of changes as the increase in the Catholic Church's social role, the increase in the production role of the private sector, and the operation of the so-called secondary economic and other activities.

The seventh congress of the sociologists was what Polish sociologists and Polish sociology are: It was a success and a failure at the same time. Its positive feature was the fact that no one tried to resolutely maintain that everything is all right and that sociology continues to develop magnificently.

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CSO: 2600/190

DOBRACZYNSKI, MESSNER ON RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

AU241806 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21-23 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Correspondence "taken from ODRODZENIE (REBIRTH) WEEKLY of 22 November"
"An Exchange of Letters Between PRON National Council Chairman Jan
Dobraczynski and Council of Ministers Chairman Zbigniew Messner: On
Religious Knowledge in the Schools"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 October 1986--To Professor Zbigniew Messner, chairman of
the PPR Council of Ministers.

Greatly esteemed Mr Premier: The Ministry of Education and Upbringing is
introducing religious knowledge into the schools during this school year.

We believe that this is a serious mistake. Without questioning the need for
religious knowledge in the schools, we believe that introducing it at a
time when there is a shortage of textbooks and properly prepared teachers
puts the matter in a false position from the very beginning.

The talks that have taken place (for example at the PRON Young Generation
Forum on 29 September) and press articles show that there is absolutely
no understanding of what religious knowledge is all about.

In our opinion, religious knowledge should:

- a) Treat world outlooks, whether religious or atheist, without any bias;
- b) present every religion that is being discussed in a very objective way;
- c) avoid ambiguous statements like "scientific world outlook," especially
because they are often interpreted wrongly;
- d) avoid suggesting any specific solution to pupils, but encourage the
need for commitment to a world view and inspire thought on topics
concerning world views.

An imprecise formulation of tasks and incompetent performance thereof
condemns this subject to educational failure from the very outset. In
addition, at a time when we are seeking to expand the platform of national

accord, I feel obliged to issue an "early warning" concerning this matter as well.

Allowing myself to draw your attention to this matter, we suggest that, while preserving the idea of religious knowledge itself, school authorities should be stopped from introducing this subject without adequate preparation; otherwise it could result in a dispute between believers and nonbelievers. Yours faithfully, Jan Dobraczynski.

To Citizen Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council.

Greatly esteemed Mr Chairman: Replying to your letter, I beg to explain that the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, in a process of modernizing the system of general education in postelementary schools, has been introducing to school curricula as of September 1986 additional subjects such as the rudiments of philosophy, legal knowledge, economic theory, problems of modern civilization, selected topics of psychology and pedagogy, environmental protection and formation, information science, scientific knowledge, and religious instruction.

These additional subjects are meant to expand general knowledge about man and society, raise the standard of arts education, and better prepare young people for studying in higher educational establishments or undertaking independent study in the future. According to this concept, therefore, religious knowledge is part of a broader series of changes in arts education.

I believe that some of the criticism about introducing religious knowledge in the schools is the result of a lack of knowledge of the teaching program involved in this subject. For example, discussions and press articles often advance the argument that religious knowledge is meant to encourage an atheist indoctrination of young people. Yet the main purposes of religious knowledge as defined in the program are:

- to increase general knowledge about man and society;
- to explain religious phenomena from a social and humanistic aspect;
- to shape civic awareness and acquaint citizens with the principles of state religious policy;
- to raise the culture of daily life and encourage tolerance toward those with different convictions.

Thus, the program treats religion as a social phenomenon, in accordance with the scientific principle that forms the basis of young people's school education.

The Ministry of Education and Upbringing has informed society extensively about the proposed changes to school curricula in postelementary schools. There has been a discussion on the contents of the new curricula mainly in educational circles. Departments of teacher training have organized special meetings to assess these curricula. Some educational establishments

together with scientific institutions have already submitted their opinions about the preliminary religious knowledge programs. In general, support has been expressed for the proposal to introduce this subject; at the same time the difficulties connected with preparing cadres and the problem of different types of world outlook among pupils have been pointed out. Efforts have been made to take submitted comments and remarks into account during planning work. In effect, two programs have emerged, one intended for pupils in high schools of general education and the other for pupils in technical and vocational training high schools. They were approved by the Minister of Education and Upbringing in May 1984.

Both programs consist of three parts. The first part is entitled "Religion Is a Social Phenomenon" and involves an examination of the essence, source, and structure of religion. The second part--"Religion of the Modern World"--views the largest religions and covers their emergence and the development of their basic canons, ethical principles, and so on. The third part looks at the religious denominations in the PPR, state-church relations, and the principles of religious policy in our country.

Over the past 2 years, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing has been preparing teachers to teach the additional subjects, including religious knowledge. Of the 1,110 teachers prepared to teach religious knowledge on 31 July 1986, about three-quarters hold postgraduate diplomas from 12 higher educational establishments. The rest were prepared during special courses organized by 14 teacher training departments. These teachers were interested in problems of religious knowledge and had already completed courses in philosophy in previous years and distinguished themselves not only with their knowledge, but also their method of conveying it.

Wishing to avoid any negative results of the introduction of these additional subjects, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing has decided that during the 1986-7 school year these subjects will only be introduced to those schools that have declared their readiness to teach them and displayed the necessary conditions for doing so, in particular an adequate preparation of teachers. For there is no question of a universal introduction of these subjects during the 1986-7 school year when only some schools have declared their readiness to teach them and their applications to do so have been approved by the education authorities. Our careful and sensible approach toward these matters is justified by the following data. I have said, 1,110 teachers were ready to teach this subject at the beginning of the 1986-7 school year. Since 1 September, religious knowledge has been taught in 518 high schools of general education and about 22 vocational training schools (altogether, we have 888 high schools of general education and 3,146 vocational training schools in Poland). Besides, not every school that applied for permission to teach these subjects has received it. For example, 3 schools were refused permission in Warsaw, five in Krakow, and three in Lodz. It has

also been decided that pupils being taught the additional subjects, including religious knowledge, will be assessed on a simple pass-fail basis, and that this is not meant to have any effect on proceeding to the next class.

The introduction of religious knowledge may cause many new and unknown, and sometimes even unforeseeable, problems. This is largely because this is a subject that is being introduced to our schools for the first time. So there is a lack of experience concerning it.

Early during the introduction process, teachers will be asked for their opinion on various phenomena, and various polls will be conducted and analyzed. It is mainly on this basis that the curricula will be controlled and amended. Assistance will also be provided to teachers of religious knowledge by 23 teacher training centers. These centers are already conducting seminars, during which opinions are exchanged and new teaching instructions and aids worked out and issued. In addition, work is being done on religious textbooks, which should appear in 1987. School libraries are being furnished with books. A special issue of "Euhemer," the Polish Religious Society's quarterly, has also appeared recently, containing articles on the religious curriculum written by over 20 well-known religious experts. The schools that are introducing this curriculum will receive this publication, as well as the collective work entitled "Religions of the World," which has been purchased by the ministry. The teaching of religion will also be aided by the publication CZŁOWIEK I ŚWIATOPOLAD [MAN AND WORLD OUTLOOK].

For it seems that voluntary teaching of religious knowledge by schools and help from the ministry, scientific circles, and publications, should guarantee the proper teaching of this subject and make young people reflect on the social problems besetting our society and the modern world.

Halfway through the present school year, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing will decide on how religious knowledge is to be taught next year. It is difficult to make an assessment and draw conclusions after only a few lessons. A program for the further training of teachers was adopted in January 1986, and its implementation will enable us to see by how much the number of teachers capable of teaching this subject has risen. For we want to let teachers work calmly, observe their work, analyze their experience, and work out together with them work concepts for the following school year.

I hope that you will receive the above explanations with full understanding.

Yours faithfully, Zbigniew Messner.

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CSO: 2600/190

JAN REM ON CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE, PLURALISM

AU261526 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Jan Rem, pen name of Government spokesman Jerzy Urban: "The Contamination of the Atmosphere"]

[Excerpt] Pluralism, Freedom, Truth

In a communique released following one of their meetings, the Polish bishops declared the following: "The church calls for the restoration of pluralism in all fields." Pluralism means recognition of the existence of a great diversity of views and their existence alongside each other. The passages cited from certain sermons clearly indicate that part of the clergy is fighting against a form of pluralism which is well established in Poland, that is, ideological pluralism. For if non-believers are the embodiment of evil as Marxism is the garb of the devil, who has to be driven away--then what kind of pluralism do we have?

The sermons that have been cited show irrefutably that part of the clergy is actually opposed to pluralism because it misconstrues pluralism as a system of relations that guarantees Catholicism exclusiveness in every field. This is a denial of pluralism, it is therefore difficult to believe in the sincerity of the aspirations of those priests who want an expansion of diversity in social and political life when they so fiercely attack pluralism in the ideological field, the one in which pluralism has been firmly established in Poland.

Anti-pluralist currents manifest themselves particularly forcefully in church sermons that attack the introduction of the study of religions into schools. I will leave aside the whole argument surrounding the curriculum and the way in which the subject ought to be taught, the question of whether schools are ready to start teaching such programs or not, and so on. I am not concerned about these debates here but about sermons in which it is expressed that simply informing young people about the existence of religions other than the Catholic one constitutes an attack on the Catholic Church. Father Skawinski, vice curator of the Sandomierz Higher Seminary, expressed the view that teaching Catholicism in the context of other world religions is...A violation of the principle of freedom of conscience. Bishop Dyczkowski, suffragan of Wroclaw, speaking

in the church on Lenin Street in Walbrzych on 14 March 1986 explained that with the teaching of religious studies, schools will cease being lay, secular in character and will become atheistic. "In this case it will not be possible to speak about the freedom of religion that is guaranteed by the Constitution." On 16 June of this year the Paulist priest Father Kosiak delivered a sermon in which he said that the study of religions will be used to manipulate knowledge "so that it will undoubtedly emerge that Christianity is one of hundreds of denominations and superstitions and not the one and only religion." So, in Father Kosiak's opinion the truth is evidently to be concealed from young people, and they are to think that no other religions exist at all.

It emerges from these types of sermons that part of the clergy believes that promulgating any view of the world other than the Catholic one constitutes an attack on the freedom of conscience and religion. Yet, an essential condition for the exercise of the freedom of conscience is the creation of an opportunity to choose a view of the world by becoming familiar with various possibilities. Conversely, limiting knowledge is a violation of the freedom of conscience.

Like other Western media that diligently report all political church speeches, the American agency UPI reported that in a sermon delivered during a mass in Warsaw on the anniversary of 11 November, a Father Kur said, *inter alia*: "The right to freedom is a divine right." In the American way of understanding things, freedom does not mean an opportunity to become acquainted with only one point of view and to accept only one set of convictions.

However, the totalitarian and monopolistic sentiments expressed in some of these sermons do not seem to offend American observers for some reason or other. Freedom is talked about in this trend in sermons that runs counter to the tolerance I am writing about, but it is understood in a false way. It is a question of allowing the unlimited expansion of one world view by way of negating, anathematizing, and prohibiting the promulgation of other views of the world.

This view was expressed by Father Gadomski, among others, in a sermon delivered in Goldap (Suwalki Voivodship). Criticizing the "communist Manifesto" because it does not speak about loving one's neighbor but about class war, he said: "Everybody, from the top to the bottom, from the premier to the head of a village, has a duty to introduce the precepts of evangelical love into national and public life." That is to say, everyone, including the state authorities, has a duty to be guided by church doctrine. That is how dialogue, pluralism, and freedom is understood.

Alongside freedom, the church frequently defends the ideal of truth. I quoted Father Kosiak, who called informing young people about the existence of other religions in the world manipulation of the truth. Truth, depicted as an evangelical ideal that the church serves in practice is understood as the one and only truth, the one that the church propagates, and the

opposite of falsehood, which is expressed by the world outside the church. I assure you that this is not a strained interpretation of numerous sermons.

Father Jozef Tischner--the idol of the young Catholic intelligentsia--wrote in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY that there are two planes on which dialogue occurs: The dialogue engaged in by representatives, who discuss what form dialogue should take and what it should center on, and the dialogue engaged in by the people, who are already involved in this form of exchanging thoughts. In the opinion of the Catholic philosopher, dialogue on this lower plane should take on a more external form. It would seem that the steersmen of the faithful, that is, the clergy, should see to it that dialogue is not destroyed and that it is not undermined by invidious invective. There is a lot that the church must do to create conditions for dialogue. Dialogue requires respect for one's partners, the use of arguments, and not the use of invective. The realization of the ideals of freedom, ideological pluralism, and truth requires education in the spirit of these ideals. One cannot conduct a productive dialogue with people who hold other views if one side considers the other the embodiment of evil, and calls its members devoid of all morals and adherents of an ideology that inclines peoples to commit crime. This false picture is the picture of an enemy who has to be destroyed and not that of a partner with whom one wishes to reach agreement.

A significant and rare situation: The necessary renewal of attitudes need only to be conducted by one side. This is because the other side in the ideological dialogue does not declare that religion is the embodiment of evil, it is not striving to eliminate religion, is not trying to achieve an ideological monopoly, and does not consider propagating the Gospels an attack on the scientific world outlook. It is time for the entire church community to take note of this difference, to appreciate it, and draw the appropriate conclusions.

For it is not true to say, as Father Tischner has said, that dialogue is taking place at the bottom and everything is all right. At the bottom, people are also listening to the kind of sermons that I have cited.

Unfortunately, these words that constitute a denial of the ideal of pluralism, and are damaging to tolerance, freedom, truth, and dialogue have not only been uttered from humbler and less important pulpits. Much pollution contaminates the atmosphere.

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CHURCH CRITICIZED FOR 'DEVIOUS METHODS'

AU261508 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Nov 86 p 2

[Dariusz Szymczycha commentary: "A Word About SLOWO"]

[Text] The Catholics in the Wroclaw or the Przemysl Dioceses have more churches than the Catholics in the Rome Diocese. And the Catholics in the Warsaw Diocese have more churches than the Catholics in the Vienna, Paris, and Madrid Dioceses taken together!

This is no joke. The official data published in the Papal yearbook for 1985 show that the Catholics in the average Polish diocese have more and larger churches than their fellow Catholics in the huge historical Western centers of Catholicism. One can be pleased and proud of this, but some people are far from rejoicing.

They include Czestochowa Bishop Stanislaw Nowak, who wrote in his SLOWO about the construction of churches and catechistic chapels. Using alarming terms, he wrote: "It is true that many churches and chapels are under construction in townships and villages, but there are still not enough permits to catch up with the church construction that has been neglected in the past decades."

However, the truth is that at the end of 1984 there were 10,568 churches and 4,389 chapels run by the Catholic Church in Poland and that 1,396 such facilities are either being built or rebuilt. In the seventies over 1,000 and in 1980-1981 some 331 construction permits were issued in this connection. In 1982-85 permits for the construction of 306 ecclesiastical premises of over 600 square meters each were issued. In addition, as of 1982 primary administrative bodies have issued permits for the construction or expansion of about 1,000 ecclesiastical premises whose floorspace does not exceed 600 square meters each. We should also mention several ecclesiastical premises that were built without permits and that often took over the sites assigned for the construction of schools.

The Czestochowa bishop's SLOWO also carries complaints about "unusual difficulties in acquiring building materials." However, one should realize that all the private builders of houses face the same difficulties because there is a shortage of cement, interior materials, and finishing elements. It is too much to expect that in the face of the present shortage

of apartments we should bestow special privileges on ecclesiastical construction. Nevertheless, the structurally complicated ecclesiastical premises continue to be erected at a much faster rate than the simple apartment blocks sponsored by youth organizations.

We could--we do not have to--agree with the bishop when he writes: "Let us plan modest structures, ones that are more economical to run." It is hard to impose any restrictions on people. After all, parishes build the churches they are able to afford. Research carried out in Tarnow Voivodship shows that in the average rural parish engaged on ecclesiastical construction every family has to contribute Z62,000-65,000 a year to it on the average. That is why I was embarrassed by the bishop's words: "I bless the generous people who offers the widow's mite to support our temples." Although the widow's mites do find their way to the collection boxes, they do not affect the affluence of the investor in any way, except that perhaps the bishop thinks that the offerings from the faithful are too small...

My commentary is polemical, but not in order to demonstrate that ecclesiastical construction is a disputed question because it has ceased to be disputed for many years now. On the other hand, I am surprised that the bishop is given to quibbling and to leveling baseless charges against government bodies. SLOWO carries reports that the faithful in the parishes engaged in ecclesiastical construction continue to sing the following prayer: "O Lord, give us the temple that is worthy of Thy Name!" Is it possible that the sacred goal could justify the devious methods of reaching it?

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CATHOLIC DAILY ON DIFFICULTIES OF SOCIAL POLICY

AU231708 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 14-16 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Commentary signed "J.R.": "Difficulties of Social Policy"]

[Excerpts] The nation's economic situation is or rather should be a factor that determines social policy. Although the aims of this policy are unambiguous and have been generally accepted, the methods by which they are achieved continue to be disputed. One such dispute concerns the issue of promoting the market balance and of curbing inflation, which seriously undermines society's interests and causes progressive pauperization of some segments of the population.

The last session of the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Accord addressed this crucial problem prior to the second conference of the accord, because trade unionists were not satisfied with the official thesis that the basic method of countering inflation is to increase the flow of goods for sale and, at the same time, continue to increase prices. In particular, they were not satisfied because past experience in this regard could not be called positive. They were right in stressing the need to disclose such reasons responsible for the present situation as the shaky principles of the economic activity in plants and in the economy as a whole, the absence and inadequacy of mechanisms that would induce plants to promote activities consistent with the interests of society, excessive subsidies for inefficient plants, and so on.

The issue is to ensure that those who make decisions do not sacrifice the working people's economic interests for the sake of the general well-being of the economy. It goes without saying that it is impossible to eliminate all cases in which overriding economic considerations clash with social considerations, but the point is not to be uncritical in accepting solutions that are unfavorable to equitable social interests. That is why it is disturbing to watch the trend toward substituting methods of direct interference for economic mechanisms and rules. Against this background it is natural that the National Trade Union Accord has declared opposition against the policy of subsidizing plants, including inefficient plants, instead of subsidizing the production of individual consumer goods and services that are of basic significance for society's conditions.

Experience backed by theory teaches us that a policy of excessive belt-tightening in the social sector can result in weakening one's motivation to work and in other consequences. In addition, the results of such policy clearly lower living standards. That is why we can understand the stand of the trade unionists, who continue to ask for the introduction of a social subsistence minimum and for raising the minimum wage to the level of the minimum pension.

The plants' social activities, which are rational and which cater to the most important needs of workers and their dependents, can become a significant element of social policy, which is facing many difficult commitments. The plants' social activities can become this element on condition that the plants take advantage of social opportunities and privileges and that their initiatives in this regard are not hampered by red tape.

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ACADEMIC VIEWS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU261452 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Nov 86 p 3

[From the press review]

[Text] Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA of 8 November published an article by Professor Tadeusz Pluzanski, head of the Contemporary Philosophy Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Here is an excerpt from it:

"The Catholic Church has adopted the principle of opening to the world and therefore cannot give up its dialogue with the Marxists, who, in their turn, are becoming increasingly aware that religion and the church are among the enduring features of the contemporary world. That is why they have decided that dialogue should be the most advantageous form of mutual relations."

"However, there is a danger, confirmed by practice, that neither sides is ready to establish mutual intellectual contacts and that each side limits itself to proclaiming its own views. In such cases we can talk only of two different monologues and not of dialogue."

"If dialogue is to be productive, each side must listen to the arguments of the partner, engage in genuine discussions, and search for common platforms of rapprochement. A bona fide approach is a condition for success."

"The dialogue between the Catholics and the Marxists and the correct state-Catholic Church relations are important elements of national agreement in the case of Poland. That is why this agreement demands that the two sides are open to bona fide mutual trust."

"It is a pity that the Catholic Church and the Catholic university centers, of which we have at least three in Poland, did not send their own representatives to the Budapest scientific symposium of Catholics and Marxists. Father Jozef Tischner, professor in Krakow, who went to Budapest, declared that he represented the Vatican."

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SCIENCE MINISTER VIEWS HIGHER EDUCATION TASKS

PM201001 Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 10 Oct 86 p 7

[Interview with Professor Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science and higher education, by KAR correspondent Zygmunt Rola; date, place not given]

[Text] [Rola] History--to which you are, after all, no stranger--teaches us that it has always been possible to practise politics. You, too, practise it...

[Miskiewicz] As does anyone who holds a government post. I have my role here defined by the existing situation in the field of science and higher education. The sector which I administer is at present attempting to normalize things in higher education establishments, improve their working conditions, and also raise the degree of their active involvement in academic research and in the instruction and direction they offer to students.

[Rola] It would also seem that all kinds of conditions, even unfavorable ones, are good for practising politics.

[Miskiewicz] Well, yes. But favorable conditions help us get the desired results sooner, whereas unfavorable ones delay the process. To mend the situation in higher education institutions we need a long-term program. We must not hurry things, particularly when it comes to remodeling people's attitudes. We also need to offer people plenty of credit and be prepared to be patient as we wait for results. Application of administrative, restrictive measures brings questionable results in these things.

[Rola] Students have always constituted a politically active group, forever trying to change the reality they find around them. No minister likes that...

[Miskiewicz] These days students' attitudes depend on the attitudes of academic teachers. We are particularly anxious to change the attitude of students to the process of learning. Do they cause us any particular concerns? Not if we remember that young people are by their very nature impetuous. They behave rather like fulminating mercury, with which one never knows what might cause it to explode and when it might do so. But

that is at the same time a positive trait, and we try to make good use of it in the process of instructing and directing them. After all, stagnation, indifference, and passivity are far, far worse.

[Rola] But is it not true that all those statutes, rules, and regulations for higher education institutions, which in the recent years have proliferated also in the academic sector, aim to force young people into submission and thus deprive them of the natural characteristics that are a prerogative of their youth?

[Miskiewicz] Contrary to appearances, that is not our objective. Just as we do not intend to impose restrictions on self-government in those institutions. Such suspicions may have been aroused because the ministry has taken upon itself the task of preparing outline programs for study courses, formerly the responsibility of faculty councils, and also because regulations controlling the activity of student self-governing bodies are subject to statutes approved by the ministry.

[Rola] If we were to embrace the view that the ministry wants enforced obedience we would also have to assume that the authorities are anxious to raise a generation of applauders and apologists. But graduates of Socialist Polish seats of learning are not supposed to turn out like that.

[Miskiewicz] Exactly. Not like that. Even if someone did intend to coerce them into compliance, he would not be able to achieve his objective today.

[Rola] We ought to concentrate our attention instead on the wisest way of eradicating from young people's minds the myths and lies that spring up in connection with various subjects that are being passed over in silence. After all, our most recent history contains wounds that are repeatedly reopened and anniversaries that are forever commemorated. Ought we not to look right there for opportunities to win people over to socialist state policy?

[Miskiewicz] If we fail to pursue this goal by making use of the moral and academic authority of distinguished men of learning who are at the same time party members, and the authority of those who do not belong to the party but declare themselves firmly in favor of the existing legal order, we must expect the political life of our institutions of higher education to become stagnant. Far too seldom are so-called touchy subjects brought up at public meetings, and far too seldom do political debates take place at all. If a discourse on the obvious is all that we have to offer to our young people, then we should not be surprised if they do not want to take part in it.

[Rola] Yet we know that Marxism does not recognize any taboo subjects...

[Miskiewicz] That is precisely why burying one's head in the sand is one of the gravest mistakes an educator can make. In any case, edification

of young people is the weakest element in the work of our higher education establishments. We cannot, unfortunately, include in the curricula those topics that preoccupy young people most of all. Discussion and debate are avoided for a variety of reasons and, consequently, the resulting void is eagerly filled by the political adversary. In the past, universities ran discussion clubs for students and special seminars were organized to tackle all those subjects in which the young people showed keen interest. Today projects of this kind are--wrongly so--of marginal interest to the animators of youth edification programs. In the current academic year, which is just starting, we should be launching a genuine edification campaign. However, that will only be possible if our academic staff take active part in it.

[Rola] You use the words "we want" quite often. Not so long ago you said: "We want to see a strengthening and broadening of the role played by university teachers in the process of youth edification"...

[Miskiewicz] We have also been thinking about ways of achieving this goal. Such methods as, for example, preparation of work programs have been unsuccessful. At the moment we are proposing a scheme under which every academic teacher would be given a set of concrete tasks to carry out in that field and then assessed on the performance of those tasks.

[Rola] You will agree, all the same, that academic teachers' enthusiastic commitment to their research, to scientific pursuit as such, constitutes an often underestimated element of the edification process. But if the scientific pursuit of knowledge is to make any progress, it needs many a clash of arguments and many conflicting ways of reasoning. This would seem to be very obvious, and yet it so often arouses fear and apprehension...

[Miskiewicz] Analogies with the period of the early 1980's are understandable but inaccurate. Unfortunately, our academic life is lacking in debates and polemical arguments, and that is related to the disappearance of different schools of scientific thought, which in the past represented certain concrete values and attitudes. It is a very considerable problem, because all science abhors dogmatism. Stagnation and dogmatism are its worst enemies.

[Rola] In all science the stronger argument should be the winner, not the argument put forward by the stronger side.

[Miskiewicz] True, and that is why the edification process in our institutions of higher education must rest on the message contained in academic instruction and manifested, among other things, in the academic researchers' methodological approach. The way in which they look at things and interpret life determines the effectiveness of the moral education they are expected to provide.

[Rola] You must have heard the saying "Like tutor like student." And you yourself had said: "We would like people to understand why we need to conduct academic staff reviews." Why are these reviews misinterpreted?

[Miskiewicz] Because until recently we refrained from conducting them, and the review carried out in 1982 did not bring the expected results. The one we are launching at present should be aimed not only at exposing mistakes made by our academic researchers but also at highlighting their successes.

[Rola] Even today, one still comes across cases where the threat of staff rotation is used to force researchers to take an upward move in their academic career, or where a university instructor may spend between 10 and 20 years searching for a suitable subject for a dissertation to qualify him for an assistant professorship. Consequently, an alternative system of academic advancement has been suggested. The need for such a system was also mentioned in the 10th congress resolution. How would that work?

[Miskiewicz] A system of this kind could be created on the basis of the current law. At present certain work projects or designs of a technical nature are denied the status of academic research work. Such orthodox way of thinking must be changed. We need to recognize the value of such work both in terms of its practical application and its suitability to serve as the basis for academic promotion. But the issue of alternative academic promotion has provoked many controversial feelings in the academic community. It is, for example, feared that its introduction would encourage a division of academic disciplines into superior and inferior ones and that it would legitimize regarding certain assistant professorships as better than others. Yet it should be obvious to all that our purpose is not to eliminate the academic qualifying procedure mechanically but to replace it--assuming we decide to do it--with some other qualifying procedure.

[Rola] In view of the fact that statistically there are approximately six students to every academic teacher, people are talking more and more about a high degree of teaching-staff saturation at our institutions of higher education. Could the phrase "high degree of saturation" indicate that the number of academic teachers is scheduled to be reduced through the application of administrative measures?

[Miskiewicz] You have touched here on one of the most difficult problems facing our higher education institutions. Because the intake of first-year students has been falling for several years, one might conclude that staffing should be reduced. But we are not doing that. In the first place we must allow for the prospective development of higher education in Poland, which is linked with population forecasts. We also remember that it takes a long time, between 15 and 20 years, to cultivate a new academic environment. That is why there will be no reductions. Instead, there will be the usual rotation of research workers to ensure that posts are vacated to make room for young, talented newcomers.

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CSO: 2600/185

POLAND'S DRUG ADDICTION DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

AU210610 Paris ZNAKI CZASU in Polish No 3/1986, Jul-Sep 86 pp 139-157

[Antoni Bielwicz article: "Drug Addiction in Poland Yesterday and Today"]

[Excerpts] The National Headquarters of the Militia assumes that about 10 percent of the cases of the illegal production of drugs continue to be detected in Poland, but many researchers regard this figure as too high and believe that it amounts to about 3 percent. If we assume that 3 percent is a more likely figure, it can be claimed that in 1983 some 500,000 persons took drugs, 90,000-95,000 were liable to become regular drug addicts, and about 40,000 were regular drug addicts. This is the lowest estimate of drug addiction. The highest estimate is much more difficult to establish.

This means that in 1983 about 16 percent of young urban people between 10 and 19 took drugs and that about 3 percent of these people between 10 and 24 were in danger of becoming regular drug addicts or were regular addicts. Are 500,000 young people with any experience of drug-taking, 95,000 in danger of becoming regular addicts, and 40,000 regular addicts large numbers?

It is not the absolute figures that present the greatest danger in this regard. What is most dangerous is the truly dramatic speed with which drug addiction continues to spread. This speed shows that especially favorable conditions for the development of drug addiction have appeared in Poland in the past few years. To put it simply, these favorable conditions are results of the operation of technological and psychological-sociological factors.

In the mid-seventies the people concerned were able to produce a strong drug from the poppy seed. The technology of this production is simple and requires no special equipment or training. The raw material and ingredients it needs are generally accessible. The simple production of the drug continued to spread rapidly, and the supply of "dope" soon saturated the market. In the mid-seventies crises began to assert themselves with great intensity.

They did not fail to affect the schools, which are a source of much tension and frustration. Except for imposing new burdens on youngsters, the educational reform has produced nothing. In the case of the most subjects, the curricula continue to give a wide berth to young people's interests and to the needs to life as it is.

Training young people for socialism is marked by intentional infantilism, a classic case of "spoonfeeding." Neither the school nor the home have made the necessary effort to foster the young generations's self-reliance, ability to make decisions, resistance to failures, and responsibility for living. Rather, both the school and the home have tended to create the illusion that all young people can expect that the right positions within society, consistent with their aspirations, awaited them.

Formally, there have existed in schools many youth organizations, but they were generally dead entities and held little attraction for young people. They created no opportunities for them to learn to be self-reliant and to achieve their own appointed goals. That is why at that time young people existed mostly in a social vacuum and had no organizational platform of their own on which to orient themselves. This state of affairs was responsible for the rise of informal groupings. All this was augmented by the fact that young people's aspirations were stimulated out of all proportions to the existing potential to fulfill them.

Increased contacts with the West and the propaganda of success did play a certain role in this regard.

The young people's psychological situation is difficult. Their hopes continue to disintegrate and their frustration to increase. Young people have no vision of their own lives and future.

These processes had continued to accumulate for many years and reached their zenith in the seventies.

The abundance of dope for sale and the readiness of large groups of young people to buy it resulted in a violent increase in drug addiction. The passiveness of the authorities encouraged this process.

In the first period this stance was dictated by ideological reasons.

In the fifties, official propaganda presented the young Pole as a worker wearing the uniform of the "Service for Poland," who was wholly dedicated to toil and revolutionary changes and who would not succumb to any social ills at all. He was a typical "man of marble."

After October 1956, this image was rather radically changed and deprived of its embellishments. It became obvious that those stalwarts with records of exceptional performance were not only workshy, but also liked to indulge in alcohol. However, drug addiction was still taboo insofar as their image was concerned.

For many years, the state mass media continued to present drug addiction as a result of the decadence and decline of the capitalist world as well as of unjust social conditions under capitalism. The debased murderer Manson was said to be a victim of drug addiction because of capitalist decadence and decline and the jobless Puerto Ricans vegetating in New York slums was said to be victims of this addiction because of unjust social conditions.

Since it was impossible to blame such circumstances for the appearance of drug addiction in Poland, the authorities continued to follow a typical ostrich policy for many years. They not only failed to anticipate the coming dangers, but were unable or unwilling to respond to them after the event.

All the authorities in those days did was to block information about drug addiction and to ensure that the public would learn nothing on the subject. Professional bodies which had dealt with drug addiction for years continued to stress that the problem was getting worse and to demand prompt action. In 1981 the Psychoneurological Institute issued a paper on drug addiction, the authors of which (Godwod-Sikorska, Bielewicz, and Moskalewicz) proposed the necessary preventive measures, especially action to radically reduce the supply of dope, but nothing of the kind has been done to this very day.

The future looks dark because none of the conditions for the development of drug addiction has been removed as yet. Plentiful dope continues to be offered for sale, and its price in Warsaw has still not gone up. A new dope--amphetamine--which can be produced by home methods, has made its appearance. Some insiders claim that at present the supply of dope in Warsaw outstrips the demand for it, which means that buying dope presents no problem, except perhaps the financial one.

Our crisis processes have not been halted. On the contrary, they continue to deepen. I have in mind the additional source of frustration created by the violent blockage of the hopes stimulated by the "post-August" period. The authorities' present policy toward young people boils down to the three "S's"--singing, laughing, and sex [spiew, smiech, seks], no wonder, then, that at present Poland is experiencing a veritable explosion of youth subcultures. The weaknesses of social policy, the inadequacies of the health service, the general deterioration of the social climate, and other factors continue to create favorable conditions for the spread of drug addiction.

The range of this addiction, and especially, the dangers it creates, make it one of the most urgent social problems in Poland.

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URBAN'S 4 NOV PRESS CONFERENCE TRANSCRIPT

AU121529 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Nov 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 4 November]

[Excerpts] Jackson Diehl, WASHINGTON POST: Could you explain Poland's participation in the CEMA program of building nuclear power stations until the year 2000 and whether the latest agreements in Bucharest affect these plans in any way?

Urban: Poland in particular has its own plan for building such stations, and their construction will involve international contracts with friendly countries. This will be an undertaking based on joined production.

In turn, Polish experience in building these stations and Polish production potential will be placed at the disposal of other socialist countries in the process of building their own nuclear power stations by means of contracts due to be signed between specialized institutions.

Security will be a key issue in this sphere. I have already said that all positive and negative experience, such as the Chernobyl accident, and plans for improved safety will be carefully studied by Poland and that concepts, plans, technologies, and practical experience will be shared not only among CEMA countries but on a broader scale as well, of which I have already spoken in connection with Poland's cooperation with the IAEA. I spoke at length about this at one conference at the end of October.

Peter Johnsson, GOETEBORGS POSTEN: When will a report on the effects of the Chernobyl accident on Poland be published, and why has its publication been delayed?

Urban: It has already been published and has been available to journalists here at INTERPRESS for some time.

At a conference for Polish journalists about 1 week ago, I even took the liberty of publicly expressing my surprise at the fact that the Polish press is displaying no interest in this report, which has encountered major international interest.

James Yuenger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Could you explain your statement to Polish journalists at last week's press conference concerning the delay on a decision to build a nuclear power station in Silesia? I am very sorry, it was not your statement, but your deputy's.

Urban: By all means. There is no delay. We explained that the first nuclear power station is already being built in Zarnowce and that the site for a second one has not yet been decided upon. There are two possible sites, and neither of them is in Silesia. One site is near Wloclawek and the other somewhere else. We said that the final decision would be made in about 2 years' time. Many different possible locations are being examined. My deputy discussed the points for and against a site in Silesia. The question is at the examination stage.

James Yuenger: Are you in a position to say anything about a program for the pope's visit to Poland in June of next year?

Urban: No. No talks between the Polish Government and the Vatican have started on this subject, neither on the subject of the program nor of the entire visit itself.

Charles Gans, AP: You said that there have been no talks between the Polish Government and the Vatican. But have there been any talks between the Polish Government and the Polish Church? Bishop Dabrowski told the bishops last month that there had been such talks. What is the possibility of the pope visiting Gdansk during his visit?

Urban: The Polish Episcopate told Polish Government representatives that it is the pope's desire to pay another visit to Poland. This will be the subject of talks between the relevant parties. Your question about the program of the visit is therefore premature by far.

Gemma Aizpitarte, EFE: Two weeks ago, Mr Rakowski discussed in a TV interview the problem of nonparty people feeling that they are second-class citizens because of more difficult promotion, among other things. Does the government acknowledge this problem?

Urban: I know nothing of Marshal Rakowski's statements. However, it is the government's intention to include more nonparty people in promotion and to give them responsible posts. The government believes there are still not enough nonparty people holding such posts. I would not call it difficult promotion, but an insufficient presence of nonparty people in political and public life, which provides a basis for promotion and creates a cadres reserve.

I wish to remind you that a nonparty professor has once again been appointed to the traditionally very important post of culture minister, which demonstrates the government's intentions.

Barbara Drozd, ZYCIE WARSZAWY: Could you say something about the present state of Polish-American relations?

Urban: We wish to normalize our relations with the United States according to conditions that are generally known, in other words without attempts to interfere in Polish domestic affairs and without lawless restrictions. We hope that numerous recent statements by American press will make the U.S. authorities alter their approach toward Poland. This would be a useful change for both sides. According to very recent research, in October in fact, carried out by the Public Opinion Research Center of Polish radio and television, 4 percent of adult Poles support the U.S. sanctions against Poland, 83 percent think they have affected mainly the Polish Government. Sixty-nine percent of Poles think that the sanctions have caused Poland considerable or enormous damage.

It is interesting that only 8 percent of Poles think the United States will lift the sanctions and twice as many think that the sanctions will be maintained. Forty-three percent think the sanctions will remain in force unaltered, and 33 percent offered no opinion.

If we add to this the fact that only 2 percent of adult Poles think that the United States displayed good will in Reykjavik and 31 times as many people think that the Soviet Union did so, then we obtain a picture of Polish public opinion's present attitude toward the policy of the U.S. Government.

Saba's El Dear [spelling as published], AL BAITH, Syria: There was a recent visit to China by a PRON delegation headed by Jan Dobraczynski. Could you tell us something about it?

Urban: I said prior to the visit that it constitutes a continuation of the development of Polish-Chinese relations and a transfer thereof onto a nongovernmental level. However, I lack the authorization and information to speak about the concrete results of this visit. I am the government spokesman, so please ask the PRON spokesman.

I must explain that I spoke about this in the broader context of Polish-Chinese relations and that I have no authority to speak on behalf of PRON.

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CSO: 2600/185

JONKISZ ON POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

AU251159 Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 21-23 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview given by State Council member Włodzimierz Jonkisz to Paweł Lewandowski: "Chances"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Lewandowski] Has the State Council received appeals for amnesty toward persons convicted of activity against the state and system?

[Jonkisz] Yes. There were almost 1,000 during the last term of office, but only a few during the past year, which indicates an important change in the situation.

[Lewandowski] How do you view the 11 September decision to release these very people from prison?

[Jonkisz] I view it as humanitarian and purposeful from a political point of view. It seems to me that society has appreciated it. This is confirmed by public opinion and by the rise in social energy.

[Lewandowski] However, society is probably not unanimous about this. Many people say that it is purely a diversion because many of those who have been released will not alter their political convictions anyway. Did you expect Jacek Kuron or Adam Michnik to change their attitudes toward real socialism or the Polish authorities?

[Jonkisz] I did not. Whatever we say, this amnesty was a chance for those who had clashed with the law. In addition, this act applied not only to hardened opponents of the system, but also to those who acted without thinking about what they were doing or who now regret having acted this way. Several thousand talks have been held, as a result of which many have renounced their participation in illegal activity. What is also important is that various social communities have become more energetic. Those who used to view the conduct of the authorities with reserve have broken the ice.

[Lewandowski] So we may say that this has been an important part of the policy of accord which the authorities are striving to conduct. One is also hearing a lot about the plans for two new democratic institutions--spokesman

for civic affairs and the Consultative Council attached to the State Council. I have even heard people say that the Consultative Council is to be an "exhaust valve" for bad moods, although it is not meant to have any major influence on decisions.

[Jonkisz] An exhaust valve? That sounds derogatory. The preparations to establish the Consultative Council express the permanence of the line of accord and the constant seeking of effective ways of implementing it. In order to reach consensus one must talk, listen, patiently explain, and even argue.

[Lewandowski] How far are you prepared to go as far as the Consultative Council is concerned? Is there a limit beyond which access to the Council is impossible?

[Jonkisz] I think participation in legitimate structures signifies acceptance of our political interests. This is the essential minimum.

[Lewandowski] Do you think that a person bent on demolishing the system should not belong to the Council?

[Jonkisz] Yes I do. I do not deny the right to hold such views, but encouraging them by institutional means would be a misunderstanding. It would result in consequences easy to foresee. Please remember 1980. The memorable events of that year began with the slogan: Socialism yes, distortions no! And then the hatred directed by the forces of destruction threatened the foundations of the state. I think that after all these experiences, the 10th congress proposals display the great openness and boldness of party policy.

[Lewandowski] Which of the proposals do you consider open and bold?

[Jonkisz] I consider the proposals concerning the office of spokesman for civic affairs and the Consultative Council as such.

[Lewandowski] Is it already known what a spokesman will do?

[Jonkisz] A plan prepared by the State Council together with the PRON National Council has been published. It contains two variants for the office of spokesman. I think spokesmen should act at voivodship level. The system of protecting citizens' affairs at central level is developed to a greater degree than any other sphere. After all, we have a Constitutional Tribunal and Supreme Administrative Court, and the Supreme Chamber of control has received back its proper status. Hence the suggestion that spokesmen for civic affairs should be appointed at the instance of PRON by voivodship people's councils. It is PRON which is holding the social consultations regarding the office of spokesman for civic affairs.

[Lewandowski] And what advantages will these spokesmen provide?

[Jonkisz] Their scope of action should cover all spheres where citizens' rights may be violated, with the exception of matters covered by a state secret and involving state defense and security, or court judgments.

[Lewandowski] In other words a person who has suffered a grievance may demand assistance from a spokesman?

[Jonkisz] Apart from intervening in civil cases, the spokesman should also formulate and convey to the appropriate bodies general assessments and conclusions aimed at improving the way in which citizens' affairs are settled.

[Lewandowski] For example, could the spokesmen suggest the abolition of some rule which makes life difficult?

[Jonkisz] Exactly. In Poland, the system for dealing with citizens' complaints is saturated. In fact there is no vacant space left. It would be bad if spokesmen were inundated solely with private matters.

[Lewandowski] Indeed there are many offices for settling complaints in Poland. And yet there is quite a general conviction that these offices are not performing their role. People would prefer to go straight to General Jaruzelski. Does this not mean that the offices are working poorly?

[Jonkisz] Perhaps this reflects some of our problems, at least economic ones. It is difficult to settle all housing affairs positively. The citizen is not always right, and there are times when the institution he has gone to has to say "no."

[Lewandowski] But the reason behind the lack of confidence in these institutions is also the conviction that they are corrupt.

[Jonkisz] This applies not to institutions, but to specific people. This does happen, unfortunately, but no one is hiding it anymore. Cases like this are firmly counteracted. Offenders are not tolerated, regardless of where they work.

[Lewandowski] These are delicate issues. We are not concerned with offenses, but rather the conviction that the average breadwinner has no chance of victory over the administration, even if he is in the right. Not even officials stand much of a chance against their superior when he tries to force through a decision despite social considerations. Who is likely to stand up?

[Jonkisz] There are many resolute people who will stand up! But in order to do so successfully, one has to be right. It is the State Council's intention to convey powers to a lower level. It is often difficult to reconcile the interests of various professional and local groups.

[Lewandowski] Do these relentless people include many young ones?

[Jonkisz] I think there are not enough of them in the people's councils, although they are conspicuous in Krakow, Gorzow, or Koszalin. There are more young managers or supervisors.

[Lewandowski] Yes, that is how it is. It is nice when one is young. There is a lack of farsighted policy in this sphere, as it were.

[Jonkisz] I find it difficult to agree with this because party cadres policy, which is no secret, imposes on young cadres the duty to gain promotion. In practice, this still encounters obstacles. I often hear the skeptical view that the promotion path of young people is blocked. But one also hears that young people bandy about phrases, that they make dull speeches, and that today instead of concrete topics all that one can expect from them is slogans, at a time when forthrightness is needed.

[Lewandowski] Does it not emerge from this that young people do not jump up to meet an occasion because whoever has a quiet mouth will not make a career?

[Jonkisz] Even if quiet persons are not fully used, they are still not lost. But indeed they have not enough scope for action. But, on the other hand, more and more support is being given to young people with ideas. I have tried to do this myself. I looked after them, and showed interest in what they were doing.

[Lewandowski] And did they know about it?

[Jonkisz] No. They did not receive any direct signals. For such an awareness may demoralize people!

[Lewandowski] Thank you for the talk.

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CSO: 2600/185

BARYLA ARTICLE VIEWS PZPR CAMPAIGN

AU252135 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 23, 5 Nov 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "The PZPR Accountability-Election Campaign--Decisive Stage"]

[Excerpts] The first stage of the PZPR accountability-election campaign is over, and voivodship conferences have been concluded. What has been their impact on the present stage of our campaign, which is involving the entire party?

It can be said that voivodship conferences have fulfilled their roles and dealt with the realities of their communities and regions. While fully approving of the party line adopted by the 10th congress, they dealt primarily with the problems that can be solved by voivodships themselves without expecting that everything will be done by the "top."

We should stress the meaningful and working character of the conferences as attested to by attempts to search for practical solutions of many urgent sociopolitical and economic problems. While correctly emphasizing the achievements of the previous term, the participants in the conferences pointed to shortcomings and weaknesses, especially those that can be eliminated by party committees, organizations, and members themselves, and often mentioned the names of the guilty people.

It is obvious that internal party matters were an important part of the conferences, which were primarily concerned with the action efficiency of party cells and organizations and with PZPR members' general militancy. Many conferences noted with alarm that many party organizations employ too few activists in party work and pay little attention to important issues affecting work forces and communities.

In particular, the conferences stressed the need to stimulate weak basic party organizations, eliminate various shortcomings, especially in rural areas, ensure better implementation of resolutions through various measures, including greater discipline and militancy of party members, see that especially basic party organizations use their statutory powers, strengthen the control functions of party organizations, and exploit more fully the proposals made by the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate with regard to party work.

We are about to enter the important stage of detailing the implementation of the congress resolutions. This stage of postcongress work will be of decisive importance for mobilizing the strength of the entire party and for the effective implementation of the 10th congress resolution. That is why it is all the more necessary to map out clearly the areas in which our militant presence is indispensable and to be aware of our directive tasks.

The first urgent need is to mobilize forces in order to strengthen the party's influence within the worker community, which is a statutory task, one that stems from the class-bound essence and function of the party and from the country's present situation and needs.

There is also much for us to do in rural areas. We should realize that a large number of rural basic party organizations are weak and show little militancy. It is also alarming that the ratio of peasants in the party is very low. That is why it is urgently necessary to reverse this unfavorable trend. Party conferences and meetings should search for ways and resources to change this state of affairs.

Another task that calls for greater efforts is to eliminate the shortcomings of party work where people have their homes. The impact of local party organizations on communities in settlements is still small, and the same can be said about the self-government groups of tenants. The performance of a large number of the administrations of apartments, housing cooperatives, and bodies responsible for the living conditions in housing settlements is still out of the reach of party and social control bodies. We must pay constant attention to these issues and take measures to eliminate this defect.

The voivodship conferences were most vociferous about the fact that our impact on youth communities is too slow in developing and that youth organizations continue to play a restricted role in recommending young people for party membership. This is precisely why the present plant conferences of the basic party organizations should analyze this problem thoroughly and search for ways to improve this sensitive area of party influence.

Expanding party ranks is another task, one that has been imposed on us by the congress resolution, which stresses that party ranks must not be expanded in an uncontrolled manner, but must be a result of planned and considered efforts by basic party organizations to attract leading representatives of the individual communities, especially workers and young people. Since these efforts are not always what they should be, party conferences should pay special attention to this problem. It is true that this year the development of party ranks has experienced an upturn, but this positive feature should not make us blind to various negative phenomena.

Strengthening the trade union movement is another important problem. The present accountability-election campaign in the urban and plant committees of the PZPR should clearly stress trade union problems and make thorough appraisals of party activities in trade unions. After all, the party and the trade union movement are the main forces of society that blaze the trail to favorable changes in all spheres of life.

Some oppositional activists want to "create a new political situation." We have expected such activities, but we have no intention of being indifferent to them. We have no intention of taking an exaggerated view of them, but we must be vigilant, nevertheless. We are obliged to observe the clear political principles presented by First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Zielona Gora and Katowice party conferences.

We will resolutely oppose all attempts made by our adversaries in order to infest production enterprises with demagoguery and destruction. We must preempt such attempts. Preemptive activities are necessary everywhere as permanent elements of political work.

We must also resolutely counter any attempts in plants to create any conflict situation, even the most harmless one, solve production and social problems in an effective way, promote a good climate and correctly develop people-to-people relations.

Meetings of primary and shop party organizations will be the key feature of the second phase of the accountability-election campaign. They must initiate a new style of party thinking and doing in line with the 10th congress resolutions, constructive criticism of the reality around us, and the consistent implementation of our appointed tasks.

We expect that the meetings of primary party organizations will help to realize democracy in party life and to combine free discussions, criticism, and self-criticism with discipline, consistency, respect for resolutions, and the understanding of the principle that democracy and centralism are indivisible.

It is important for party meetings to maintain a climate of freedom and to ensure that people speak frankly of what they think and feel. We must have a good knowledge of work forces' moods and must switch on all the social sensors that can tell us about the situation in plants. We must be able to respond to all irregularities.

The accountability-election meetings in urban, Gmina, plant, university, and primary party organizations should help strengthen their political authority, and credibility in their own communities. These meetings are a very important test for these organizations and for all of us.

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JERZY URBAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU232252 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Nov 86 p 4

["Transcript" of the 11 November press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Renate Marsch, DPA: The Krakow and Katowice censors have banned the publication of an article written by Father Orszulik, who is the Episcopate's spokesman, about the freedom of association of lay Catholics. Could you tell us the reasons for this ban? What is the government's position vis-a-vis the Catholic Church's demand that lay Catholics should be free to form associations? Are Catholics entitled to such freedom or must they limit themselves to joining the associations already existing?

Urban: Father Director Alojzy Orszulik's article was banned from publication in line with Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Entertainment. Article 2 forbids any praise for crimes and prevents crimes that can be committed through publications. This article is linked to Article 271, Paragraph 1 and Article 273, Paragraph 3 of the Penal Code, which deal with propagating false information in print. It is also linked to Article 178, Paragraph 3 of the Penal Code, which deals with slanders against institutions.

These articles have been invoked because in his publication Father Orszulik asserts that the authorities continue to ban organized social activities, especially within the Catholic community, and that they do this in defiance of the Constitution.

You have asked me about the government's position vis-a-vis the lay Catholics' freedom to form associations.

I think that not only our Constitution and laws, but primarily our practice provide an answer to your question.

There is a great variety of Catholic organizations in Poland, including political organizations such as PAX, the Christian Social Association, or the Polish Catholic-Social Union as well as organizations which engage in political activities, although their statutes do not provide for them. They

are represented by some scores of clubs run by the Catholic intelligentsia along a great variety of lines of activity. We have also most varied religious organizations as well as organizations that, formally, are no organizations at all because they bear pastoral names. Nevertheless, they hold meetings and engage in social and even in political activities, unfortunately, exceeding at times their statutory entitlements. They behave like organizations.

I have not gotten here the various appropriate lists, but if I had them I could demonstrate to you how very extensive the network of lay Catholics' organizations is. The government is not against the establishment of some new organizations of this kind and will consider the initiatives to this end as they continue to appear.

However, I think that the richness of social and political life based on pluralis views has been developed in Poland to an excessive extent.

That is why the claims of the article in question are untrue.

However, the government takes the view that the Catholic Church is primarily a religious institution and that its mission is primarily a religious mission in line with the internal statutes of a church organization. That is why the church's various claims to sponsor the activities of nonreligious organizations are unjustified. Such claims are features of clericalism as attested to, for example, by attempts to disrupt the Polish Scout Union by subordinating some of its branches to church institutions. There are many such examples of what we call clericalism, that is, the expansion of the church into fields that do not belong to it.

Nor is the government able to agree to any program that provides for the church's freedom to establish its own organizations in every sphere of life. This is because we have in Poland an enormous variety of organizations that profess most varied aims and principles and affiliate mostly believers because most of our people are believers. These organizations meet the needs of the people in line with their statutory powers. Their democratic character ensures that the majority of their members are able to exert the necessary influence within them. Do we have to divide trade unionists, plot cultivators, lovers of individual regions, or members of cultural associations in order to create ghettos of certain views?

Friedrich Kramer, ARD: Will a Polish delegation or a Polish representative attend Molotov's funeral?

Urban: I have no information on this subject.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Could you tell us what Jaruzelski and Gorbachev discussed yesterday?

Urban: I have no additional information on this subject. The results of the Moscow meeting will be published in due course. It is possible that I will have information and commentary on the bilateral talks in Moscow as soon as the PZPR first secretary and State Council chairman is back in Warsaw.

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CSO: 2600/185

WARSAW CRITICIZES RFE COVERAGE OF TV CONGRESS

LD291842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] Reporting on the course of the debates of Polish trade unionists every day, we also try to report the so-called world reactions, that is what the foreign press is saying about the congress, and how it is being presented by the world's mass media. One must admit that the great majority of reports and comments are matter-of-fact and well balanced. The interest is great and the information extensive. It is interesting, however, that there are relatively few features devoted to the congress in the programs of the Polish language radio stations broadcasting from the West.

Before the congress deliberations started, the heavy artillery had been brought out. The period of Solidarity was presented as if there had never been any other trade unions, before or later. Whole hours were devoted to commenting on the fact that the former Solidarity was admitted to the World Confederation of Labor a week ago, and to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Now that the congress is in progress one seems to hear much less about it. In fact, only Radio Free Europe [RFE] is trying, as usual, to distract the listeners' attention from significant issues raised during discussions. A typical attempt of this type took place at 2010 yesterday. At that time I was in the Congress hall. A few minutes earlier the meeting had decided to change slightly the agenda and to delay the discussion on the draft statute because not all the delegates had a copy of what was being proposed, which is necessary in such circumstances. They printed the necessary number of copies and the discussion was resumed this morning. This is a proof of the delegates' sense of responsibility and thorough approach to decisions they make.

And what was the RFE's comment at the same time? It attempts to introduce divisions among the delegates. This was probably a very badly thought out decision, for the delegates are inside the congress hall and certainly are not listening to the radio on any wavelength, including the short wave.

But how can they in Munich have a good knowledge of what is happening in Warsaw? In quite an extensive program they listed by name those trade unionists who had taken the floor, those who were good and those who were bad. This, of course, is the RFE's opinion. The good ones are all those--I will not name anyone because this is not the point--who think that the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] success is due to its position in negotiations on price rises and socioeconomic plans, collective labor agreements and housing construction. The bad ones are those who want to solve Poland's important problems jointly, that is jointly with all working people, including those who are not union members, with the authorities, and members of the party and other organizations.

One must be really ignorant about the real course of the deliberations to come up with an idea of such a division. For this reason, among others, I am not mentioning names given by the RFE as examples of good unionists.

There is also another trend in the RFE programs devoted to the congress. Because one cannot undermine the fact that many foreign delegations are present at the debate, an attempt is made to instruct them from Munich. Last night attention was devoted to representatives of Austrian unionists. The fact that they are in Warsaw is particularly irritating to that radio station, because the Austrian trade unions are members of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and according to the RFE it would be better if they had not come. However, since they are already there, RFE suggests that the delegation should not appear in any official capacity, take part in any conversations, but only be an observer and sound out the real feelings among Polish union activists.

It seems to me that I do not have to comment on that.

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JAPAN'S KURANARI ON JAPANESE-POLISH RELATIONS

AU291005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Tadashi Kuranari, Japanese foreign minister, by Jerzy A. Salecki: "Dialogue About Cooperation on the Tokio-Warsaw Axis"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Salecki] Could you say a little about economic relations between Poland and Japan and opportunities for their expansion in the future? What opportunities are there, not only for trade but also for cooperation in third markets?

[Kuranari] During the seventies, Poland was Japan's largest trade partner among East European states but there was a marked decline in the level of our trade at the beginning of the current decade. I hope that we have reached a turning point after a 4-year break following the Ninth Polish-Japanese Mixed Commission session, which was held in Warsaw in April 1985, and the second session of the Polish-Japanese Governmental Level Commission, which was held in November 1985. What can be done to expand bilateral trade was the subject of lively debate at both meetings. Having viewed the economic situation in both our countries and our future potential the delegates to these conferences arrived at the conviction that trade must be stepped up. I fully agree with this. At the same time, what becomes particularly important are the tasks that can be undertaken in order to increase ties and trust between enterprises in Poland and Japan so that they can cooperate in third markets. In this area, I also hope that the small steps that are being taken at the present time can turn into significant progress in the future. I look hopefully forward to the future when the Polish economy will attain its full dynamic and when it will be possible to achieve definite progress in our bilateral economic relations.

[Salecki] Poland and Japan are located on opposite sides of the globe and they are also countries that have very different political and economic systems and differing views on international issues. However, we are linked by experience of the horrors of war, by faith in a better future for our children, and a love of nature. Recalling these similarities, politicians in both our countries should find much to discuss. What are the prospects for constructive political dialogue between Japan and Poland?

[Kuranari] You are perfectly right when you say that we are not the closest of neighbors and that we are not linked by similarities in our political, social, or economic systems. Nevertheless, we do still have a great deal in common. We are not only linked by terrible experiences of war but also by commitment to creating a future in which our children and grandchildren will live in peace and abundance.

I think that the discussions with Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski, during his visit to Japan will involve exchanging views on cooperation within the framework of the United Nations and other contacts. There are many issues in which Japan and Poland can make a contribution. There are matters such as a peaceful future for mankind, disarmament, and the preservation of the natural environment.

The problems we are currently faced with are global in their scale and can only be solved when peoples in all countries--in both large and small countries and regardless of ideology--cooperate in solving them. That is why I am awaiting with great interest Minister Orzechowski's visit to Japan and the opportunity that this will provide to discuss these issues with him in a constructive and sincere way and in the interests of both our nations.

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CSO: 2600/185

PUBLIC SERVICE CONTROL TEAM HOLDS INAUGURAL SESSION

AU261135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 86 p 8

[Andrzej Leszczynski report: "In the Sphere of Daily Life"]

[Text] During the nationwide discussion preceding the 10th PZPR Congress, the forms and methods of broadly-conceived public service were severely criticized. The functioning of trade, the health service, transportation, and communications was often commented upon with bitterness and regret. These problems were examined at an 11 November meeting of the Team for Reviewing the Organizational Structure of Public Services, which is part of the Party-Governmental Commission for Reviewing and Modernizing the Organizational Structures of the Economy and State. A concept of work, basic organizational forms, and the most urgent tasks were discussed.

The session was attended by Wladyslaw Jonkisz, State Council member and deputy chairman of the Party-Government Commission; and Leslaw Wasilewski, secretary of the Commission. It was chaired by Ireneusz Sekula, chairman of the Team, who also delivered the introductory address. He indicated four areas on which the team should concentrate. First, state offices, including regional offices of state administration. Second, institutions such as banks, post offices, and so on. Third, public utilities such as the water supply, transportation, and so on. Fourth, public service enterprises such as trade outlets and catering establishments.

Each of these areas is to be dealt with by a separate working group. A fifth group is meant to set standards for the functioning of public services and work out assessments. Yet another group, a sixth, is to gather documentation. The Team will be provided with a computer.

General solutions should be preceded by earlier, preliminary ones. It is necessary to make the most of all ways of improving daily life.

Although the talks did not question the above concept of action, they did indicate the need to define each working group's scope of action more clearly and establish in a more precise way how these groups are to work and how they are to make practical use of experience. It is worth noting the interesting ideas put forth by Zygmunt Niewadomski from the Institute of Cadres Management and Advancement. He said that service toward the public should be based on confidence in the citizen, less formality, and more information on how to settle all affairs.

Several persons warned against excessive hope for a rapid solution to existing shortcomings in serving people. Professors Tadeusz Sztucki and Marian Struzycki pointed the numerous difficult economic conditions, especially in trade.

The talks expressed support for the idea of spontaneous action, the kind that does not require changes to rules or organization. For example, we do not need the West to show us the need to reclaim packaging materials and newspapers so that these materials may be recirculated.

Leslaw Wasilewski recalled that the purpose of the Party-Government Commission is to address the national party conference on the state of organization in the country and economy. The Commission's report should obtain an assessment of organization structures so far, describe the progress that has been achieved over the past 2 years, and establish long-term tasks.

The session was summed up by Ireneusz Sekula. He said that the Team will encourage ideas and solutions aimed at improving service to citizens. It should become a source of information on analyses and assessments, as well as an official coordinator of various ideas and initiatives flowing in from the population, ministries, and local self-government bodies. The Team should play an important role in assessing ideas and making them institutional.

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CSO: 2600/185

LODZ PZPR CONFERENCE VIEWS TV STRENGTH, MEMBERSHIP

AU261134 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 86 p 2

[Ryszard Wolak report: "Everything in the Life of a Factory is the Business of the Trade Unions and Party"]

[Text] The 15 November plenary session of the Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee in Lodz discussed the role and tasks of party members in consolidating the class trade unions. It was chaired by Andrzej Szpringer, first secretary of the Committee. Maciej Lubczynski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Socioprofessional Department, also attended.

The lively discussion, in which invited trade union activists from the largest industrial plants of the Lublin region also took part, stressed that the rebirth of the class trade union movement in Poland is already a fait accompli. Through their genuine daily work, the trade unions, created by the working people, are constantly increasing their influence on and prestige among communities. Today they are the largest organization of working people and a credible representative thereof. This has been largely possible thanks to the party's consistent creation of conditions permitting the trade union movement to reemerge and act.

Trade unions in 741 Lublin work places gather over 47 percent of all those entitled to belong. Seventy percent of trade union members hold blue-collar posts. One may say without exaggeration that there is no sphere of factory life outside the attention of the trade unions, it was said during the discussion. And it is not only social affairs that are involved here. The trade unions wish to take joint part in the distribution of wealth, but they also wish to influence its increase.

Witold Lewandowski, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee inside the ball-bearing factory in Krasnik; and Jerzy Kopanski, chairman of the trade union of the Pulawy nitrogen plant; spoke about the trade unions' active involvement in the resolving of matters that are important for an entire work force and factory.

Apart from doubtless positive features of trade union work so far, a series of shortcomings also exist. There are still great discrepancies in the organizational development of trade unions. One extreme is occupied by plants and communities with a large percentage of trade union members, such as the

Lublin-Chelm Coalmining Combine, railroadmen, state farmers, and teachers; and the other extreme is occupied by institutions of higher education, truck plants, nitrogen plants, the health service, and cooperatives. There are no trade unions at all in 40 of the voivodship's plants, and in many others only an insignificant number of young people belong to them. There are also not enough party members belonging to the trade unions.

The resolution adopted at the end of the session recognized the following task as the most important ones facing party cells, factory committees, primary party organizations, and party members in general: Creating together with the trade unions the right socioeconomic conditions for implementing the initiatives and consolidating the place and role of trade unions inside a work place.

The plenum adopted a schedule for implementing the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and the 21st Lublin Voivodship accountability and election conference.

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PARTY DAILY ON BRUSSELS SOLIDARITY AFFILIATION

AU261356 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Nov 86 p 7

["BIS"-signed article: "Jerzy Milewski Is Affiliated"]

[Text] Jerzy Milewski and Joanna Pilarska have reason to be proud. Their Brussels bureau has become affiliated to two trade union confederations: The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labor.

In fact, there is nothing unusual about this. After all, the governing bodies of these two right-wing union headquarters had for years been supporting the extreme element in the former trade union Solidarity. Today, it is openly declared that well before 1980 the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations had supported activities conducted by the Workers' Defense Committee and the Social Self-Defense Committee with the aim of indoctrinating employees in large workplaces.

Later, the so-called union channel was widely exploited in order to expand and strengthen all activities that served to erode socialism in Poland. This was not done on the initiative of the mass of trade unionists in Western countries but on the basis of decisions made by certain national associations and international governing bodies. In recent years they took to supporting illegal structures of the former trade union Solidarity, and thus, to supporting activities designed to destabilize Poland.

Today, a celebration is being held in Brussels to try to revive the old at a time when more than one trade union in the West has established contacts with the revived trade union movement in Poland. These Western unions are doing so the basis of a realistic assessment of the facts: 7,000,000 members really does constitute a strong representation of working people in Poland. And these various "councils," "commissions," and "bureaus" are nothing more than a manifestation of the definite ambitions of people who are shuffling spurious cards.

The participants do not deny that their affiliation is political in character. Because if a trade union becomes a member, then it joins either the International Confederation of Freed Trade Unions or the World Confederation of Labor. But Docent Milewski has managed to sit astride both, he is both here and there.

What Jerzy Milewski and his associates favor in the area of union affairs or what is at issue did not matter to the organizers of the event. What was important was to be able to noisily declare--especially in the direction of Poland--that there are real trade unionists in Poland who, contrary to the wishes of the regime and directives issued by Moscow, have embraced the "truly free wor

This is a sorry spectacle. At a time when the situation in the country is hopeless for them, when structures have become just a shadow of what they were, when nobody is in prison for "genuine freedom," an arrogant Milewski bellows into obliging microphones: "This decision is of practical significance for the international trade union movement," and adds: "Solidarity's political authority will grow splendidly straightaway..."

Were it to ... One thing is certain, the Brussels duet of Milewski and Pilarska will have fewer difficulties in "making ends meet." After all, they are affiliated--they can make demands.

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BRIEFS

SOCIETY CONDEMNS ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN--The board of the Polish-Syrian Friendship Society issued a statement today concerning the anti-Syrian campaign, which has intensified recently. The society, the statement reads, condemns imperialist provocation against the friendly Arab nation of Syria, and states that in order to eliminate tension in the Middle East, which has lasted for many years, and to establish conditions ensuring friendly coexistence of the nations of the region it is necessary to stop the occupation of Arab lands by Israel and to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem through the immediate restoration of the Palestinian nation's right to create its own sovereign state in its homeland. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 86 LD] /12858

POLISH ALCOHOL SALES OUTLETS TO CLOSE--A Council of Ministers directive concerning the number of sales outlets for alcoholic drinks containing more than 4.5 percent of alcohol has been published in the official gazette no 38. It was decided that these sales outlets number 29,000 in the entire country and the number of outlets in specific voivodships has been determined. In implementing these decisions, the minister of internal trade will close down the appropriate number of these sales outlets by the end of this year. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 86 LD] /12858

LAO CP CONGRESS BEGINS--The fourth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has begun in Vientiane. Foreign delegations are present, representing 19 communist and workers' parties, including a PZPR delegation led by Politburo member Zygmunt Muranski. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 86 LD] /12858

MESSNER CHAIRS HOUSING COUNCIL MEETING--Premier Zbigniew Messner has chaired a meeting of the National Housing Affairs Council at the Council of Ministers. The council's work over a year has yielded numerous documents, opinions, and resolutions serving one purpose: Making housing policy principles more precise and ensuring the proper conditions for their fulfilment. Today, the intentions of departments to create the conditions to improve the housing situation were presented. It is heartening to note that bigger apartments are being built and that on average, the investment cycle is being shortened by a month. However, the announcement that there will be a deficit of nearly 800 apartments for the yearly plan is causing anxiety. The situation is

better regarding the building of hospitals and schools. Here, the tasks are being exceeded. Council members considered how to realize housing construction investments more effectively, given the present organization of building enterprises. Alongside huge firms are also small crafts firms. There is a lack of medium, flexibly organized enterprises. Their creation was suggested. Another important problem was to acquire land for construction. In an assessment of the functioning of the new law on the management of building land, the lack of implementing regulations was pointed out. [No video available] [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Nov 86 LD] /12858

ORZECZOWSKI RETURNS VIA MOSCOW--On his way back from Japan Minister Orzechowski stopped in Moscow for a short visit where he met with Vadim Loginov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Nov 86 LD] /12858

CPSU CENTRAL AUTHORITIES VISIT PLOCK--A delegation of Soviet worker-members of the CPSU central authorities, including Vitaliy Semenovich Kostin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and team-leader at the Ziminka pit; Valentina Nikolayevna Cherkashina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and spinner at the Kamyshino Cotton Combine; and Nikolay Ivanovich Bukharin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and welder at the Ural Wagon-Building Works, has been visiting Plock. During their stay, the Soviet guests acquainted themselves with the socioeconomic achievements of the region, and of individual work-places. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD] /12858

WARSAW TV: MINING, ENERGY MINISTRY CHANGES--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has announced changes in leading posts at the Ministry of Mining and Energy. Ryszard Buchowiecki has been recalled from the post of undersecretary of state and thanked for his work to date, and (Zdzislaw Doszla), (Bernard Mis) and Tadeusz Napieracz have been appointed to the vacant posts. [No video available] [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD] /12858

ORZECZOWSKI ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS MEETING--The role of journalists in the East-West dialogue is the theme of a 3-day meeting of journalists that began today in Jablonna. Speaking during the debates Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski said that one can hold differing opinions as to the essence of phenomena that threaten humanity, one can differ as to their causes and their solutions--but common to all is concern for the future and the awareness that no one can be allowed to make the mistake of doing nothing. Humanity in general desires two things that are valued above all others: Peace and security. The contemporary journalist, said Marian Orzechowski, has at his disposal formidable means for reaching the minds of millions of people. His goodwill, his tact, his knowledge, and his stance will determine which goal his work will serve. During the discussion the participants mentioned the working meeting in Reykjavik of the superpower leaders. Marian Podkowinski remarked that this meeting caused disappointment but that one had the right to believe that this fact would not halt the East-West dialogue. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Nov 86 LD] /12858

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